

Arlington Advocate.

C. S. PARKER & SON Editors and Proprietors.

Devoted to the Local Interests of the Town.

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Vol. xxvi.

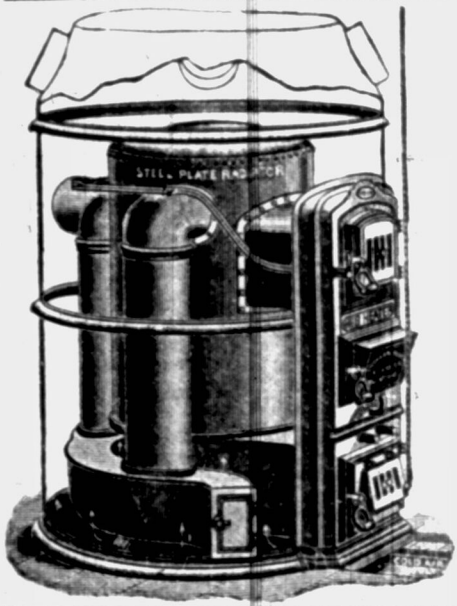
ARLINGTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1897.

No. 5.

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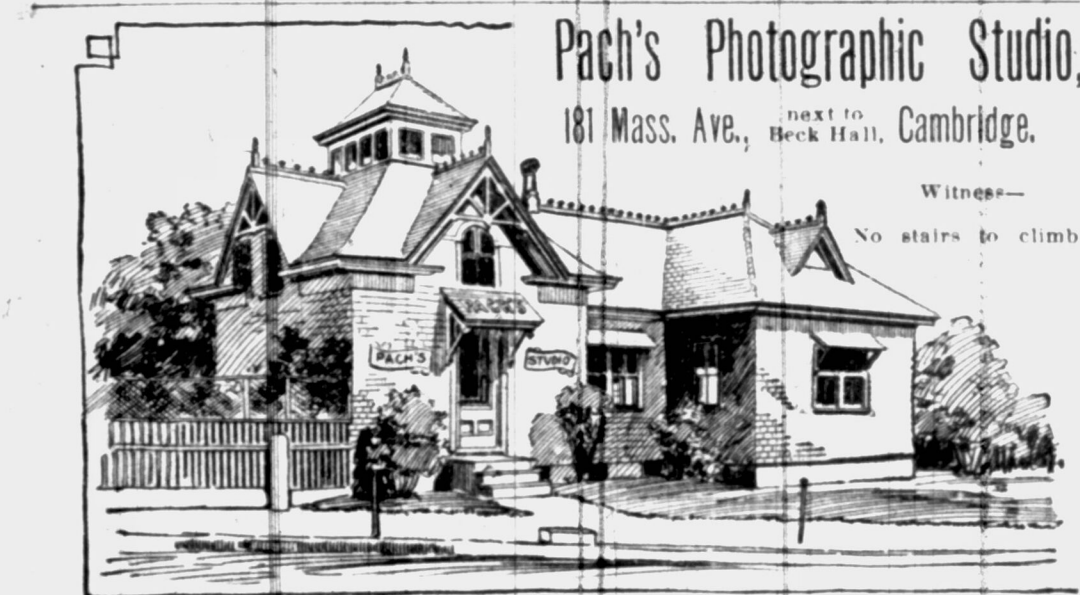
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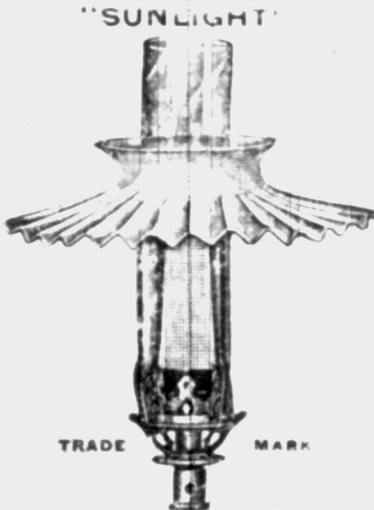
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tious, light, healthy,
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It is the acme of the modern miller's art,
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The Best Yet.

GIVES three times the light of any
ordinary gas or electric burner
at one half the cost.

Agent in Arlington,

W. G. Greenleaf, Asst. Superintendent
Arlington Gas Co. 29 Jan 29

By an error in the ARLINGTON
ADVOCATE SOUVENIR, for which the
compiler was only partially responsible,
credit for securing the present distinc-
tive name for Arlington is given to the
late J. Winslow Peirce as having secured
it, the statement being made that he se-
cured it while as Representative to the
General Court, when in reality he was
not chosen to that office until six years
after the name was changed. The change
from West Cambridge to Arlington was
secured in 1866, the first step being a mo-
tion by Hon. Joseph S. Potter, in town
meeting, for the appointment of a com-
mittee to consider the advisability of
making a change and to propose names
for the town's consideration. Mr. Pot-
ter's name—Arlington—was finally se-
lected, his bill personally presented in
the House and "personally conducted"
through the Senate authorizing the
change became a law, and when the time
came to celebrate the event, Mr. Potter
was naturally the head of the joint com-
mittees chosen to carry the affair through.
It was he who secured Senator Sumner
for orator, the presence of several gov-
ernors and other notables as guests, and
it was Mr. Potter who presided at the
banquet. His address was published in
full in Boston and New York papers, and
portions were reprinted in the London
Times and London Chronicle, their his-
torical value securing that high recogni-
tion. Cutter's History makes no mention
of this fact, there was no local paper at
that time, and Mr. Peirce's prominence
in the affair (the senior editor of the
ADVOCATE participated in that celebration
and wrote from imperfect recollections
it seems) led to the original mistake
which those who ought to have known
failed to recognize and correct.

We are glad to make this correction,
and thank the friend who called our
attention to the mistake. In this connec-
tion it may be well to record the fact
that the "town seal" now in use was de-
signed by Mr. Potter and the motto came
from the pen of Hon. Richard H. Dana.

[Correspondence.]

GREENWICH, CONN., Jan. 21, 1897.
MR. EDITOR:—Your Souvenir number
recently came to hand and attracted spe-
cial attention for the excellence of its
composition and illustrations. It repre-
sents quite a complete history of Arling-
ton for 25 years, and has been laid away
among my valuable pamphlets.

I was particularly interested in your
description of the town as you saw it in
the summer of 1871, when your mission
was to "spy out the land." My first
knowledge of the town was obtained
that same summer, and as your chrono-
logical events begin in 1872, I cannot re-
frain from alluding to the tornado of
August 28, 1871, which will be recalled
by many of your readers.

Throughout the day a stiff breeze blew
from the southwest, which considerably
increased at sunset, when the heavens
were covered with black, heavy-looking
clouds. At 10.50 the wind had increased

to a terrible gale. Houses rocked upon
their foundations and window-blinds and
skylights were wrenched off and hurled
into the streets. Immense elm trees were
uprooted on their branches, twisted off
by the fury of the storm. The darkness
was impenetrable and the rain fell in tor-
rents. The rattling of falling chimneys
and the snapping of limbs from the trees
could be heard in all directions. At pre-
cisely eleven, as the clock in the Unitar-
ian church steeple began to strike the
hour, the storm doubled its fury. I had
crawled to an open window and with my
hands tight upon the casement, I listened
to the wild clanging of the church bells.
The rhythmic strokes of the clock
ceased and gave place to an irregular,
uncertain stroke that told me that the
church spires were swaying in the tor-
nado. Then came a lull as they hung in
midair, followed by a terrific crash, and
both spires lay a mass of rubbish in the
streets.

It is a curious circumstance that Dr.
Adams, of Boston, who preached in the
Orthodox church the day before the cy-
clone, described in his sermon at consid-
erable length a typhoon and its disas-
trous results.

FREDERICK A. HUBBARD.

ARLINGTON, Jan. 22, 1897.

MR. C. S. PARKER & SON,
EDITORS OF ADVOCATE.
GENTLEMEN:—At the annual business
meeting of the local W. C. T. U., a vote
of thanks was tendered you, in recogni-
tion of your kindness during the years
that are past. The columns of the
ADVOCATE have always been open to our
notices, and many courtesies have been
received and greatly appreciated by its
members,—and at this anniversary time
it is with pleasure congratulations are
extended and best wishes for the con-
tinued success of the ARLINGTON
ADVOCATE. Yours,
CLARA E. GREGORY, Sec'y.

ARLINGTON

ABOUT TOWN MATTERS.

Notices of concerts, lectures, entertainments, etc., to
which an admission fee is charged, or from which
a revenue is derived, must be paid for
as advertisements by the line.

—Frank A. Locke, tuner. See ad.

—The January calendar closes on Sun-
day, the 31st.

—The firemen have their arrangements
well in hand for their annual ball, which
usually occurs in February.

—Inability to properly heat the build-
ing was the cause of a short session at
the High school, last Monday.

—Quartermaster Blanchard, of Post 36,
is confined to his room by illness, but ex-
pects to be about again in a short time.

—New sign boards, giving distances to
near-by towns, have been put up on con-
spicuous corners. That on the corner of
Mystic street had to be taken down to
correct a mistake in spelling.

—We hear that the Finance Club is to
erect a large stable in the rear of their
block on Mass. avenue. The opening
of the spring months will witness many
radical changes in the business centre of
Arlington.

—The use of the fire going on Town
Hall has been discontinued while ar-
rangements are being made to secure
more effective service from it. Prof.
Schwamb, of the Water Commissioners,
has the matter in charge.

—Bright, intelligent office boy wanted
at this office.

—Chief of Police Harriman has started
on his annual tour gathering statistics as
to the natural growth of the town.

—Miss Alice Gray, of Arlington, is a
guest of Mrs. Alvin Reed, of Lexington.
Mrs. Reed, before her marriage, was Miss
Bertha Hall, 371 Mass. avenue.

—The regular business meeting of the
Christian Union will be held next Tues-
day evening at 7.30 o'clock, with Miss
Bertha Hall, 371 Mass. avenue.

—All those who ordered copies of the
ADVOCATE SOUVENIR and have not as
yet received them will find them await-
ing their order at the publication office.

—This week Bradley & Knowles started
out a new wagon, built by Mr. Gott in
his best style, that is a bright advertise-
ment of their successful plumbing busi-
ness.

—Letters received Monday from the
Blake party at Lake Helen, Florida, re-
port warm, beautiful weather, with prom-
enades on the hotel piazzas, clad in sum-
mer garments.

—The meeting of the Ladies' Sewing
Circle of the Baptist church was held
with Mrs. Tewkesbury, at her home,
known as the Jewett farm, on the Lin-
coln road, last week Wednesday.

—"Young People's Day" will be ob-
served by the Christian Union, in the
vestry of the Universalist church, on
Sunday evening, at the usual hour of ser-
vice. The topic for the meeting will be
"Undivided Service."

—The cold wave which made its ad-
vent on Saturday fixed the ice crop all
right and last Tuesday morning opera-
tions were begun on the ice fields of Ar-
lington. Here's hoping the owners of ice
privileges will have good luck.

—An organization known as the Som-
erville Spelling Club provides quite a
unique form of entertainment. They are
organized to challenge spellers to com-
bat, which exhibition provides an even-
ing entertainment for an audience.

—Mrs. Sylvester Stickney has issued
invitations for the marriage of her
daughter, Miss Nellie Weeks Stickney, to
Mr. George William Jewett, on Thurs-
day, Feb. 4th, at half-past twelve o'clock,
at the residence of Mrs. Stickney, at 10
Russell street.

—The regular meeting of the local W.
C. T. U. will be held in the vestry of the
Baptist church on Friday afternoon, Feb.
5, at three o'clock, to be addressed by
Mrs. Marion McBride, upon the subject
of "Domestic Service." All are cordially
invited to be present.

—The steam trains had a hard time yester-
day in getting over the centre cross-
ing, the grade and sharp curve at this
point being especially formidable in a
driving snow storm. The ten minutes
after three train was delayed a good ten
minutes in getting across.

—Mr. N. J. Hardy catered on Monday
night for three hundred people at one of
the most brilliant social events of the
season, held at Winter Hill, Somerville.
The occasion was the annual "ladies'
night" tendered by the Solar Lodge of
Masons of that city.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Münch, of Jason
street, had the pleasure of taking tea
with "Her Majesty" the Queen Lillioke-
lan, Thursday evening, Jan. 21st, who
left for her home the following day.
Mrs. Münch is a distant relative of the
late John Dominas, the husband of the
ex-Queen.

—Miss Evelyn F. Cross, whose appoint-
ment we announced as director of draw-
ing in the public schools, has had five
years' experience in Winchester, taught
two years in Stoneham and comes high-
ly recommended to Arlington's School
Board. She begins work in our schools
February 1st.

—The extensive seed firm of W. W.
Rawson & Co., 34 South Market street,
Boston, have issued their 1897 catalogue,
a handsome pamphlet with brilliant cov-
er, crowded with useful information con-
cerning garden farming and the culture
of flowers. It will be sent to any ad-
dress on application.

—The driving storm yesterday gave
everything the aspect of being "Snow
Bound." The electric gave up the at-
tempt to run, the whole effort being con-
centrated in keeping the tracks as free
from the drifting snow as possible.
Most of the trains on the B. & M. were
more or less delayed and schools were
closed for want of pupils to teach. Even
the Centre looked deserted, and only
they that were compelled to, ventured
out into the cutting icy blasts from the
north.

—The last of a series of concerts at St.
John's Parish house was held Jan. 21st.
Mr. Stimpson's ability and uplifting ef-
forts cannot be too fully appreciated and
his selection of artists for the closing
concert is praiseworthy. Miss Laura V.
C. Stuart, of the Emerson School of Or-
atory, gave several thoroughly appreciated
recitations, showing decidedly rare tal-
ent. Her refined manner and exceptional
ability are sure to win her many friends.
Mr. Kitson and Mr. Hawksworth rendered
a number of guitar and mandolin duets
most acceptably. Mr. Kitson also gave
a pleasing tenor solo. Mr. Althaydee,
the versatile London entertainer, gave
several recitations during the evening,
proving himself a talented impersonator
and superior artist. He closed the con-
cert with a baritone solo in Dutch cos-
tume. Miss Sprague's estimable accom-
paniments were most pleasingly received.

—Services at the First Parish (Unitar-
ian) church next Sunday, Jan. 31, will
be as follows: In the morning, at 10.45,
Rev. Frederick Gill will preach a ser-
mon appropriate to the completion of a
period of five years as minister of the
church. In the evening at 7.30, the usual
monthly vesper service will be held.
The choir will render good music at both
services. The public is cordially invited
to all these services.

—The School Committee has accepted
a plan submitted to them by the ladies of
the Woman's Club interested in the mat-
ter, for decorating the class rooms of the
public schools. The subjects to be se-
lected for this purpose will consist of
photos of classic subjects and places,
plaster casts and reliefs. It is arranged
that there shall be four pieces of art ob-
jects in each room of the Russell, Crosby
and High schools, while in the Locke and
Cutter schools there will be two in each
room till some more comprehensive plan
can be devised, when the proper time ar-
rives. Of course this means a large
number of pictures and a consequent
large expense for their purchase, but it
will not be all undertaken at once. The
purchasing committee, consisting of Miss
Robbins, Mrs. Peatfield and Mrs. A. A.
Lawson, has placed the following order
for pictures to be hung as the following
schedule shows, making in all a discrimi-
nate selection of twenty-one subjects:—

RUSSELL SCHOOL.

Grade I. (Two parallel.)	Donatello.
St. John (relief)	Landseer.
Boys.	Raphael.
Grade II.	Madonna della Sedia.
Grade III.	Angel (with violin).
Grade IV.	Landscape (early morning).
Grade V.	St. Barbara.
Grade VI.	Bartolommeo Celloni.
Grade VII.	The sowers.
Grade VIII.	View of the Acropolis.

CROSBY SCHOOL.

Grade I.	Baby (son of Chas. I.)
Grade II.	Sistine Madonna
Grade III.	Landscape.
Grade IV. and V. (One room.)	A Pilgrimage to Canterbury.

CUTLER SCHOOL.

Grade I. and II.	Country Festival.
Grade III. and IV.	Sistine Madonna.
Grade V. and VI.	Bartolommeo Celloni.
Grade VII. and VIII.	The Morning Lark.

LOCKE SCHOOL.

Grade I. and II.	Nurse and child.
Grade III. and IV.	Boys (with trumpets).
Grade V. and VI.	Picture of the Muses.
Grade VII. and VIII.	Ploughing.

—The committee on "Ways and Means"
of the Arlington Woman's Club are ar-
ranging for an entertainment to take
place in Town Hall, on the evening of
Washington's Birthday. The object is
to raise funds to assist in the purchase
of art objects to decorate the public
school rooms, and as the object is of
public interest it is hoped and expected
that the project will receive a wide pa-
tronage among our townspeople. As the
schools are to be directly benefitted by
the efforts being put forth by the ladies,
the School Committee have made an ex-
ception to the very properly strict rule of
prohibiting the sale of tickets in the
schools, and tickets for the entertain-
ment will be on sale in each school room,
under the supervision of the teacher in
charge.

—The local Council A. P. A. held an
interesting meeting, last week, visitors
from Cambridge and Somerville, added to
a full attendance of the resident mem-
bers, filling nearly all the seating capac-
ity of Odd Fellows Hall. Nearly one-
half of the attendance was made up of
representatives of the women organiza-
tions kindred to the A. P. A. A repre-
sentative of the Supreme Council was
present and his scholarly address was
given the closest attention and received
signs of warm approval. Rev. Mr. Gibbs,
of Chelsea, also gave an interesting ad-
dress, holding the audience to an unusu-
ally late hour with no complaint on their
part.

—The fire department was called out
at an early hour, last Saturday evening,
by an alarm from box on Lake street,
the cause being a chimney on fire in the
dwelling occupied by Mr. Charles E.
Beard, near the ice houses. The response
by the department was promptness it-
self, though there was no real occasion
for the alarm. Monday noon a fire in the
chimney of Arthur Coughlin, on Norcross
street, threatened adjoining buildings
from flying sparks and an alarm was
rung in from Box 17. The department
responded with its usual celerity, but the
danger line had passed when they arrived
at the scene.

—On account of the storm the concert
to have been given at the Universalist
church last night has been postponed. It
is expected to give it Feb. 11. Full an-
nouncement will be made next week.
Tickets will be good at date of postponement.

Additional Arlington Locals on 8th page.



LOVE AND TURNIPS.

His name was John Goodwin Emerson, and his works and days were these; tending a pegging machine in a New England shoe shop, and thinking much of Patience Lovering, the primary school teacher. When the six o'clock whistle brought welcome release from the weary clatter of the pegging machine, he betook himself to the society of Patience or books. That is, Patience would not always receive him, and then he read books in a species of mad fury.

Patience Lovering seemed in some manner above him. He knew this, and had wisely thought to raise himself to her level. Finally the time came when the word that was in his heart came out, and upon a suitable occasion he told her that he loved her, and had hoped to make her his wife.

The result was peculiar and most unhappy. This modern maiden met love's advance with a kind of iron-clad common sense, and bluntly told him his income was insufficient. Her own earnings were enough for her support and a little more. She lived in comfort and had some leisure, to say nothing of an occasional taste of the drama and music. As his wife she would have none of these, besides many household cares, and that sort of thing.

Did she not love him? She looked at him with a sad smile, and said, "I will not say whether I love you or not; perhaps—perhaps not." Seeing that he was greatly cast down, she added, playfully, "Am I not worth winning? Why do you not try?" "What can I do?" said he bitterly. "I am only a mechanic."

She made no reply for a moment, and then she said, slowly, "That is nothing—I mean, it is nothing against you. The point is that you must be more. It is not for me to say what or how. You are a man. I make no promises, but you may win me—if you can."

With this she turned away quickly and walked on along before him, leaving him standing in the middle of the rural lane where they had been walking. He saw her put her hands before her face, but whether it was in shame or grief he could not tell. It was both; shame that she had been forced to speak so plainly, and grief that—But, really, her grief was so mingled with other sentiments, that it was part sorrow and part hope.

The young man gazed after her till she had disappeared, and then he turned aside to the stone wall that bounded the lane, and looked out over the wide expanse of a very fine turnip field. There were millions of turnips in majestic row, rank beyond rank, their plume-like leaves waving as an army with banners. Of these ten thousands, one alone attracted his attention. It was a mighty turnip, fair to see, and of goodly size and shape. It was the king turnip of the field, and the disconsolate lover studied it with interest.

It is a curious fact that sometimes, when the mind is suffering from a shock or sudden revulsion of feeling, the most trivial things absorb the attention. It is as if the will was too weary to trouble itself about directing the mind, and any chance object absorbed the whole attention. The young man considered this superior turnip with profound interest. Why was it so mighty while all its million brothers were no more than ordinary turnips? Traces of an old compost heap near by seemed to explain the turnip's glorious proportions. At once his mind skipped nimbly to the future. If this turnip, so goodly in shape and size, were selected for seed, would not its seed retain something of its noble proportions? If the fittest were made to survive, would not a superior race begin?

Having considered these deep and momentous questions for some time, the young man turned away and went home, feeling much better. Such is the effect of labor, particularly mental labor, on sorrow. The next day they both resumed their labors in school

and shop, and none guessed that aught had passed between them.

Months passed away, and already the winter was far spent. She taught the infant mind, and he tended the pegging machine, and it seemed as if all were lost between them. Wait! The spring sun already mounts the sky, though the wind blows and the snow flies. It was the 15th of February when the young man went to the savings bank and drew out some money. He remembered the days when he had saved these dollars for another purpose, and now it was all over, and he might as well spend the money in another direction. Before night he had purchased two hot-bed sashes, a load of stable manure, and a few boards. From these he constructed a hot-bed, such as he had seen gardeners make for early lettuce. Two days after, he found a chance hour when the wind was lulled, and he opened the hot-bed. The soil was soft and warm, like a bit of spring land in the midst of snow. Taking a paper from his pocket, he began to sow a quantity of seeds—white turnip.

Now it happened that the yard where he worked was next the street, at the side of the house where he lived with his mother. He was aware, after a while, that some one had stopped in the way and was looking over the fence at him. Little caring who it might be, he went on with his labor. Presently there was a little cough—a highly suggestive cough, full of curiosity and dashed with pique. He looked up. It was Patience Lovering.

"What are you doing?" "Sowing the seeds of good fortune," said he gravely.

"Dear me! how interesting! Have you any of that kind of seed to spare?"

"No. But you shall have the whole crop."

"Ah! thanks. You are very kind. I hope it will bear some an hundred-fold, some two hundred-fold."

He stood up and looked at her, with a new light kindling in his eyes. "I hope it will be a thousandfold, if you will accept it."

This disjointed speech he uttered with ill-suppressed eagerness, and she observed it, and blushed. Nothing more passed between them save a few commonplaces, and then she moved on, and he finished his work with renewed hope and courage.

Weeks grew to months, and still he tended the pegging machine, and slowly added to his savings in the bank. With all this, he was not patient. He had not Patience, and yet she daily walked before him. Thus was he doubly sorrowful, for he had neither the woman nor the virtue. He cast about in many ways to see where he might better himself. Moreover, he read books, and thus, while he knew it not, he grew in mental stature.

Meanwhile the turnips grew. They sprang up quickly in the gentle heat of the frame, and, acting on the advice of a gardener in the neighborhood, and such books on horticulture as he could find, he transplanted the tiny plants to small flower-pots. As they grew he removed them to still larger and larger pots. When the spring came he hired a few rods of ground outside the town, and in June removed the turnips from the pots to the open ground. He gave each turnip three square feet of space, and he dug about each plant and enriched it to the utmost. The result was as he expected. In August he had some hundred or more most mighty turnips. The like had never been seen in all the land.

In all this Patience Lovering took no interest. She could not understand it, and she had belied her name. She had become weary of waiting. Instead of leaving his pegging machine and starting out in the world to make his fortune, after the manner of the various knights of whom she had read, he went to that dull shop every day—and cultivated turnips. The truth is, she was blind. She saw not the cords of duty that bound the young man to his pegging machine, that his widowed mother might live in decent comfort. With the summer came her vacation, and she went away to the sea-shore for a little pleasure trip. It was her first journey away from home, and it is small wonder that she met and was dazzled by a creature of seemingly fair shape. He made love to her, and—poor little goose!—she accepted him

without even asking whereby he earned the wherewithal to be clothed in such gorgeous apparel. There is a trace of the eccentric in every mind, and the wise virgin who counselled her poor lover accepted a rich one without a question. She returned to her native shoe town with a diamond ring and announced that she would teach school but one year.

Suddenly there appeared in the town a creature new to the experience of the sober inhabitants. The younger feminine populace declared it was "Patience Lovering's beau." So it seemed to the cultivator of turnips as he came home from the shoe shop and met Patience on the man's arm in broad daylight. He bowed to her as they passed, but she only replied with a distant nod. The young man stood for a moment gazing after them, and then he hastened home and put on his best suit as if to go out. No, he would not. She would not listen to his warning; she would probably resent it. There was nothing to do but to suffer in silence, and to be as patient as he might.

Then came another surprise. Patience Lovering, the wise and sensible school-teacher, suddenly resigned her school, was married at the minister's house, and went away before the village had time to say a word. After that the tongues wagged nimbly, but the young man minded his pegging machine, and kept his thoughts to himself.

Again the advancing sun warned of spring, and the gardeners got ready their frames. The young man selected from his monster turnips a number of the best, planted each in a large flower-pot, and put them in a new hot-bed. Day by day he watched them grow, tending them with minute care and persistent nursing. They rewarded him abundantly, and by April showed signs of throwing up flower-stalks.

Patience Lovering disappeared utterly. It was said she had gone to Boston, but some said it was New York or London. Yet one remembered and knew, because he still loved her; but he held his peace—for grief.

At last it came—the harvest of seeds. He had now seeds of the monster turnips. By every means possible he kept some of the turnips back late into the summer as samples of the variety. He called it the "Good Friend Turnip," with a touch of sentiment and he took pains to make it known that he had seed of this superior variety of turnip for sale.

He raised a new crop in the same manner as before, and at the horticultural exhibition he exhibited the "Good Friend," greatly to the astonishment of the rural mind. The like of these turnips had never been seen, and every farmer for miles around was in want of the seed. A certain seed dealer came anxiously to the house one evening, and asked the price of the whole lot of seed—about half a pint. The young man suddenly changed his tactics, and said that there would be no seeds of the "Good Friend" for sale till another year. The result was that every one was the more eager to purchase, and the young man took orders for the next crop of seeds, at the rate twenty cents for a single seed.

The snow covered all the land and blocked the railroads in every direction. It was past nine o'clock when the last train came in from the city, four hours late. The passengers struggled sleepily out of the snow-covered cars, and stood shivering in the desolate station, fearing to venture into the deserted streets of the town. The tall shoe shops stood grim and white in the night, their many windows, dull like glazed eyes, staring out on the night and storm.

"All out John?" said the station-master to a brakeman who had passed through the train.

"No; there's a woman asleep here. What shall I do with her?"

"Route her out. We can't stay here all night." The brakeman did his duty as kindly as he knew, and the woman took up her child, wrapped it in a faded shawl and stumbled out of the car, and crept along the platform to the street door. The station-master stood by the door, keys in hand, as if to lock up. The woman paused a moment at the entrance of the deserted snow-covered street, and asked if there was a cheap boarding-place near by. The man knew of none, save the hotel up in the town, and then he moved the door as if to urge her out into the street. She took the hint and went out, and she was alone in the streets of her native town. She tried to recall the houses and streets, but could make nothing familiar, so greatly had everything changed.

She walked on for some time, little heeding or caring, so long as she went

on from the terror behind. She passed several streets and then saw a light, and going toward it, found it was a warehouse, where the clerks were still busy long into the night. By the aid of the street lamps she made out the figure of a golden turnip, with this legend beneath it—"The Good Friend."

Suddenly the door opened and some one came out and started to walk briskly up the street. It seemed as if her knees gave way beneath her, and she sank down in the snow.

"My good woman, it is late to be out. Why do you not go home? Ah! pardon me. Perhaps you are ill?"

He took a match from his pocket, and when it blazed up he held it close to her face. She tried to hide her face with her arm, but he gently drew it away. Suddenly there was a loud call, and—that was all she remembered, till some time after she was awakened to sense and feeling by warmth and light. She was upon a bed, and an elderly man stood over her with a bottle and spoon in his hand.

Seeing that her eyes wandered, he said: "Never fear; I am the doctor. The child is safe."

She sat up on the bed, and looked round the room.

"This is not the hospital?"

"No; something better. Drink this, and you will soon feel stronger."

She drank, and then lay back on the pillow and tried to recall her scattered thoughts. On the wall was a lithograph of a number of turnips—absurd and monstrous turnips, fit for the feeding of a mighty family. Besides there were pictures of other vegetables, and all of inordinate proportions. Suddenly she laughed, and then tears came. It was all so strange and so wildly improbable.

There were footsteps in the room, and she listened eagerly. A shadow fell on the bed, and some one stood before her.

"Patience"

She was startled and turned away in mingled shame and grief. It was true; it was his house, his home, and—Ah! there was another near—a woman.

"Patience, do you not know me?"

What could she do or say? Her mouth was parched, and the sobs choked her speech. She did nothing, till at last he took her hand, then her thin fingers tightened round his as if seeking help, protection, forgiveness—everything. But that woman—who was she?

"Mother, she knows me. Please leave her to me."

Her fingers tightened closer on his and there was a movement of the arm as if to draw him nearer, till at last her head was pillowed on his arm. For a moment she lay thus in silence, while the tears flowed. At last she said, slowly; "Can you forgive me, John?"

"Forgive you? Yes, and more. Now that I have you safe, you shall never more leave me."

"But, John, he—"

"He is dead—he was killed in some street brawl yesterday. It is in all the evening papers."

She neither cried nor in any manner noticed this, save to say sadly: "I am glad. He—he was not a good man. I loved him once; but it is better so."

Then he found words to say all that had been in his heart all these years.

She heard it all in happy silence, and then she said, with a quaint trace of her old manner: "How came you so rich, John? You are well off. I see it plainly."

"Turnips, my love, only turnips. The house of Emerson & Co., Seed Growers and Dealers, is founded on turnips. You shall have a quarter section of a Good Friend Turnip for dinner as soon as you are able to come down."

Strange Use of Gunpowder.

A peasant woman in the village of Slavyansk has a daughter, aged 10, who recently suffered from some affliction of the eyes. She consulted a "wise woman" in the village, who gave her the following advice. She told her to procure some gunpowder, put it in the child's eyes and apply a match to it. This advice the mother implicitly followed. The writer of the letter states that he was passing the house at the time, heard the report and went to see the cause of it. He found the room full of smoke, and when this had cleared off the wretched child was seen lying in agony with two cavities where once had been eyes.—London Lancet.

More Execution.

Mother—When the boy in the other house threw stones at you, why didn't you come and tell me?

Bobby—Because, mamma, I can throw them back better than you. He's more likely to get hit.—Hartford Times.

OCEANS OF GOLD.

Seventy-Five Billion Tons Rest in the Seas of the Earth.

Silver Found in the Ocean in Still Larger Proportions.

Seventy-five billion tons of gold lie in the ocean! This is the conclusion of Professor A. Liversidge, of the University of Sydney, after nearly five years of experiment. It is not a conjecture or a wild calculation. It is the deliberate announcement of a scientist of reputation. Professor Liversidge, in asserting that this stupendous bulk of gold is contained in oceanic waters, makes at the same time the first positive confirmation of the statement that the oceans bear gold.

Moreover, the Professor has ascertained to a nicety how these seventy-five billion tons of gold are distributed in the waters throughout the globe. Month after month he confined himself in his laboratory, and there, with his delicate instruments and faithful chemicals, he wrung the story from the silent seas.

He obtained specimens of sea water from various spots. Friendly ship captains brought him jars full from near and far. After his protracted labors, and when at last he has satisfied himself that he made no errors, he thus has unbosomed the results in his memoir:—

"The amount of gold obtained from sea waters in my experiments must necessarily be less than the total amount of gold present in the water, since it was found that known quantities of gold chloride solution added to distilled and sea waters, and then estimated by precipitation, scarification and evaporation, showed a loss, and sometimes a very considerable one.

"All evidence is in favor of gold being present in sea water off the New South Wales coast in the proportion of about one-half to one grain per ton, or, in round numbers, from 130 to 260 tons of gold per cubic mile.

"This of course means an enormous amount for the whole of the ocean, the cubic contents of which used to be put down at 400,000,000 cubic miles. If gold be uniformly present at the rate of one grain per ton, the total amount would be over 100,000,000,000 tons of gold."

"A later estimate is 308,710,679 cubic miles. This even would mean over 75,000,000,000 tons of gold."

Furthermore the oceans are rich in silver as well as gold. Professor Liversidge says that all the sea waters gave some silver, usually from one to two grains a ton. But as he considered the process lacking in the necessary precision for the exact determination of silver in such minute quantities as it exists in sea water the Professor omitted all calculations of silver from his memoir.

There is no known method of profitably coercing the gold from its floating habitation. To all appearances it will lie in its restless security a long while before man's ingenuity will have devised a cunning way to wrench it without loss from the deep for his purposes. Only scientists with their costly chemicals, can now do that, and the gold thus obtained is secured dearly.—New York Herald.

Natural Gas by Air Pressure.

The transmission or conveyance of gas under pressure to long distances, which was an unsolved problem some thirty years ago, is now a fixed fact, represented by the present use of about 75,000,000 feet of pipe used in the distribution of natural gas. On the first discovery of this article the pressure at the wells was sufficient to drive it through the pipes almost as far as desired, but this pressure declining, some additional methods were necessitated, the well-known air compressor being resorted to to pump the gas, and, as showing its efficacy, there are at Greendale, in Indiana, gas wells which have long carried supplies to Chicago. There are two eight-inch pipe lines used, the gas being pumped a distance of about 160 miles. There is at Reddy, Ind., a pumping station of this character that supplies the towns of Springfield, Tiffin, Lima, Dayton, Piqua and other places in the western part of Ohio. Near Pittsburg there is a gas plant which pumps 20,000,000 cubic feet every twenty-four hours for use in mills, the pumping of this being without the least difficulty; and the Philadelphia company pumps many millions of cubic feet a day. There are New England air compressors that are pumping every day at various stations in the United States the enormous quantity of nearly 100,000,000 cubic feet.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Glass engagement rings are offered for sale at Portland, Oregon, as the newest fashion.

Thirty-eight Revolutionary soldiers lie buried in the ancient cemetery in Stockbridge, Mass.

Roasted peanuts are sold by the pound at Sacramento, Cal., the price now being ten cents.

Postmaster J. W. Durham of Middleburg, Ky., has a nine-year-old son who weighs 220 pounds.

The number of tigers, leopards, bears, wolves and other dangerous animals killed in India every year is about 20,000.

A bill posting machine, which sticks bills on walls, even so high as fifty feet, without the use of a ladder or pastepot, is said to be doing useful work in Europe.

Pending the adoption of a plan to dispose of impounded and unredeemed dogs at Macon, Ga., by electricity, an experiment has been made upon rats. It was successful.

In a smelt weir in South Bay, off Eastport, Me., a lobster weighing nineteen and one-half pounds was caught. It was forty inches long and seventeen inches around.

A murderer in the penitentiary in Indiana, who will be pardoned out in a few days, will remarry his wife, who since his imprisonment, has been divorced, married and widowed.

In certain parts of China the young women wear their hair in a long, single plait, with which is intertwined a strand of bright scarlet thread, which denotes them to be marriageable.

In the orchard of Samuel Reynolds of Lawrence, Kan., is a Vandiver Pippin apple tree, forty years old, which measures twelve feet in the circumference of the trunk. The boughs spread over a circle having a diameter of 100 feet.

In the stomach of a cow recently slaughtered by George Dann, a butcher, of Portsmouth, Ohio, were found six pounds of iron nails, hinges, bolts, etc. The neighbors declare that the cow had discovered that iron was good for the blood.

The "drummer boy of Arcola," who saved the day for Napoleon, is not a myth. At least France does not consider him a myth, and is about to erect a statue to his memory at Castanet, in Vaucluse, his birthplace, where he was known as Andre Etienne.

A fourteen-months-old child of Reading, Penn., rejoices in the rather unique distinction of having four great-grandmothers living. Only one of these great-grandmothers wears spectacles, and all live within a short distance of the home of this presumably well-coddled miss.

A Chicago tramp knocked loudly at the door of a lonely house, and insolently demanded food. The lady who answered his summons had just been pounding a beefsteak, and she had a heavy potatomasher in her hand. He continued his insolence until she struck him on the jaw with the weapon and this reception made him flee for his life.

A Methuselah Among Terrapins.

Some of the antiquities of this country which find their way into museums are rivalled in age by a living creature at the Zoo. It is an alligator terrapin, or Mississippi snapper, whose 150 pounds of substance have been accumulated in a lifetime of five centuries or more. At least, that is what the scientists calculate, and they say that there is no reason to doubt that it was paddling around as a little turtle in the Mississippi when De Soto first gazed upon that river. The giant terrapin measures about five feet from snout to tip of tail, and during its residence of seven or eight years at the Zoo it has grown not a particle. It is too lazy to move about much, and so nature has endowed it with special facilities for catching food. When hungry it lies in the water with its mouth wide open, and the bright little red tongue looks so much like a worm that it serves as a bait to attract fish, on which the terrapin feeds.—(Philadelphia Record.)

When Nebraska Was a Lake.

Extensive deposits of ancient volcanic ash in southwestern Nebraska have lately been turned to account as a source of pulverized pumice, which has become an important article of commerce. Professor Salisbury of the University of Chicago, after examining the localities where the ash is found, concludes that it was deposited in water at a time when that region of country was covered by a lake which is supposed to have existed late in the tertiary period, and the ash is believed to have been borne thither by winds.

Sudden Destruction of Birds.

The long semi-annual migrations of birds are attended by numberless perils and great loss of life. A recent dispatch from Baton Rouge, La., afforded a striking instance.

On Friday morning, the dispatch said, early risers there witnessed a peculiar phenomenon; a shower of dead birds fell from a clear sky and literally cluttered the streets. They were ducks, catbirds, woodpeckers, and many birds of strange plumage, some of them resembling canaries, but all dead. They fell in heaps along the thoroughfares.

The most plausible explanation of the strange windfall, the sender of the dispatch thinks, is that the birds were driven inland by a recent severe storm on the Florida coast. Doubtless they were caught by some sudden change of weather while they were migrating at a great height, perhaps several miles above the earth.

Some idea of the extent of the shower may be gained from the fact that in one avenue children picked up as many as 200 birds.

At The Grocery.

"I want a pound of tea."
"Black or green?"
"It doesn't make any difference—my mistress is blind."

Florida.

The West Coast of Florida, the finest semi-tropical country in the world. Illustrated descriptive book sent upon receipt four cents postage. J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Pass. Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

The largest kitchen in the world is that of the Bon Marche in Paris. NE4

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's GREAT NERVE CURE. Free trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are thirty-two Protestant churches in Nevada.

When bilious or constive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

A healthful clearness is acquired by the sallow skin washed with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

A Unique Album.

Thomas Jefferson, a son of Joseph Jefferson, the distinguished comedian, arrived in Baltimore recently from Washington with a singularly interesting autograph book. It is not that the book is so unique for the famous names it includes in its pages, but that it contains the thumb marks of several persons prominent in the political and dramatic histories of the country.

President and Mrs. Cleveland's thumb prints appear in the book and are striking examples of the singular difference that exists between thumbs, for it has been proved by scientists so interested that there are no two thumbs in the world possessed of similar marks. In the President's print the lines of the thumb are bold, positive and lengthy. It is near the first joint of the member that the circular lines begin to appear. In Mrs. Cleveland's print the lines also appear firm and bold, but the circular lines are much higher up toward the tip.

The Hon. Daniel Lamont, secretary of war, has impressed his thumb upon one page of the book, and his print is strong and full of character. It typifies candor, well mixed with deliberation and discretion and jovial appreciation of the good things of this world.

In the play of "Pudd'nhead Wilson" a murderer is detected by his thumb print, upon which means of positive identification the hero of the piece is an enthusiast. This has been suggested by a scientist as the best and most certain way of identifying criminals and upheld as far more simple and direct than the Bertillon system now in general use throughout this country. Constant experiment has demonstrated that the marks on the thumb never change from infancy to old age. These marks are impossible of imitation, because they are too complicated in design and it is impossible to destroy the marks on the thumb except by amputation. The use of the thumb print in connection with signatures is already being advocated in eastern states.

Mr. Jefferson is an enthusiast on the subject of the thumb print and its possibilities and importance in business transactions. Such is his earnestness that he has become known among other theatrical business men as a sort of crank. An advance agent, speaking of his enthusiasm recently, remarked: "Jefferson has got the thumb print idea bad. Have you heard the latest about him?" "No," replied a friend. "What is it?"

"Why," was the reply, "every time he gets a room in a new hotel, he examines the electric button to see whether a man or a woman pushed it last."—Baltimore Sun.

A Valiant Invalid.

Huron County, Ohio, twenty-five years ago boasted a resident named Jedediah Crouce, one of those hale invalids who sit all day at south windows, reading, while their wives do the work.

One day Jedediah grew querulous. He had "such a distress" in his stomach. Nothing solid or liquid relieved him, but when the hollow-eyed wife suggested apple dumplings he folded his hands resignedly and sighed. On the strength of that Mrs. Crouce prepared twelve large and luscious dumplings.

With much complaint the suffering farmer drew his chair to the board, tucked a napkin under his chin, and, after a fault-finding grace, attacked the dumplings. Brown and steaming! One by one they disappeared, with hungry-eyed little Sammy looking on, too wise to ask for a portion. As he saw the eleventh seat below to mitigate his sire's "distress," he slipped from his chair and sidled around the table to where the invalid sat.

"Papa," he pleaded, "can't we have just one apple dumplin'?" The old man waved his hand— "Run away, child! Papa's sick,"—Chicago Record.

Making Herself Plain.

Teacher—Now, Thomas, the square of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. Do I make myself plain that way?

Thomas—I guess so—ma says too much eddication is what makes you so homely.—Judge.

A recent pamphlet on railways states that there are 391 depots and stations within the limits of London.

Children's Column



THE SNOW BIRD.

When all the ground with snow is white,
The merry snowbird comes
And hops about with great delight
To find the scattered crumbs.

How glad he seems to get to eat
A piece of cake or bread.
He wears no shoes upon his feet
Nor hat upon his head.

But happiest is he, I know,
Because no cage with bars
Keeps him from walking in the snow
And printing it with stars.

—Frank Dempster Sherman.

THE JAPANESE NEW YEAR.

The Japanese literally "turn over a new leaf" on New Year's day; the house is cleaned and swept, new garments are made, the family shrines are brightened up. All debts are paid, and even the streets are elaborately decorated with bamboo, pine and other native plants and festoons of tiny oranges. The national flag—the rising sun on a white ground—floats from every house-front; the girls, in their best clothes, powdered and painted, play battledore and shuttlecock, the boys fly kites—great monsters painted on paper stiffened by bamboo strips—and the very small children play with pretty balls made of cotton and wound with various-colored silk threads.

All work stops, and for three days presents are exchanged. These are usually sweetmeats put up in decorated boxes of wood or paper.—Chicago Record.

SNOW-YACHT OF THE BASSWOOD.

Have you ever seen the snow-yachts of the basswood? Almost any breezy day in early winter they frolic swiftly over the snow in the parks or in the woods. There is a funny little brown sail about three inches long, curled at the edges and looking very much like a dried leaf. At the center of this there is a stiff stem with several little green balls hanging at the end of it. When the wind blows it catches the sail and whisks it over the snow or ice, and the balls are dragged along behind, like auctors.

This snow-yacht, sail and all, grows on the basswood tree in the summer. The balls are the basswood's fruit and the sail is a little bract. It hangs fast to the limb until all of the leaves are gone and good sleighing comes. Then the winter winds twist it off, and it falls to the surface of the snow, to be driven far away from the parent tree. In the little balls are the basswood seeds, and when the yacht is finally lost in a drifted fence corner or near a rotten log the balls remain still until the snow melts, and then the seeds fall into the ground and a young basswood sprouts. Nature has provided this marvelous way for the basswood to scatter its seeds, sometimes for miles across the snow.

THE REWARD OF OBEDIENCE.

An English parable revives the following pretty little "story with a moral." It is really the amplified version of a Persian proverb:

A Persian mother gave her son 40 pieces of silver and made him swear never to tell a lie. "Go, my son," she said, "I commit thee to God's care; and we shall not meet again." The youth left the house and the party with whom he traveled were assailed by robbers. One of them asked the boy what he had, and he said, "Forty florins are sewn in my clothes." The robber laughed, feeling certain that the boy jested. Another asked him the same question and received the same answer. At last the chief called him and asked him what he had. The boy replied, "I have told thee of your men already that I have forty pieces of silver sewn in my clothes." The chief ordered the garments to be ripped open, and the discovery of the money proved the boy to be more truthful than most men. "How came you to tell this?" asked the chief. "Because," said the boy, "I would not be false to my mother, whom I promised never to tell a lie." "Child," said the robber, "are you so mindful of your duty to your mother, and am I so forgetful at my age of the duty I owe to my God? Give me your hand that I may swear repentance on it." He did so

and his followers, impressed by his example, said: "You have been our leader in guilt; be the same in the path of virtue." And, taking the boy's hand, they all took an oath to repent.

WRITING WITH SECRET INK.

Some of our boys and girls who wish so carry on a secret correspondence with their friends should try invisible or sympathetic ink. A whole page may be filled with writing and still be entirely white, as if there wasn't a word upon it. In this way it may be sent any distance, and no one can find out what it contains. But the person who receives it knows the secret of "bringing out" the writing so that it may easily be read.

One of the simplest of these invisible inks is a very dilute solution of sulphuric acid. Buy five cents' worth of the acid at a drug store and pour in a considerable quantity of water, at least three or four times as much as there is of the acid. Now, write with this solution, using an ordinary pen, and blot the surplus "ink" as you go along. To make the writing show black, all your correspondent has to do is to hold the letter close to a hot stove, when presto! out come the letters and words one by one, so that they may easily be read.

Another good secret ink, more difficult to bring out than the one already mentioned, can be made by using a cheap solution of sugar of lead. To bring out the written words it is necessary to sponge the letter with a solution of sulphuret of ammonium.

Another simple secret ink is made of a solution of ordinary starch. A letter written with this will remain entirely invisible until it is washed with a solution of iodine, which quickly brings out the writing.

In using secret ink it is best to write an ordinary letter telling about the weather and other unimportant things and then between the lines write with the secret ink. This will serve to lead quite astray any one who reads the letter, because there could be no suspicions of anything written between the lines.—Chicago Record.

A DOG THAT CHEWS GUM.

Black Michael, or Mike, for short, is the name of a little cocker spaniel living in Lake avenue, near 46th street, Chicago. He came all the way from Colorado by express, mailed up in a wooden box with slats across the top. On the side of the box was painted in black letters, "Please give me a drink," so that the baggage man would not forget him.

Since he has lived in Chicago he has acquired the peculiar habit of chewing gum. It took him a long time to learn that gum is not to be treated as food, but it is to be chewed forever and never swallowed. Before he learned the way of it he was very funny in his efforts to dispose of gum as he was accustomed to dispose of everything that found its way to his mouth.

The first time a piece was given to him he chewed quietly at it for a minute or two. When he found that it stayed just the same size and would not separate, he treated it as he would a tough piece of meat, put his head low down and chewed with more energy. But nothing happened, the queer stuff still stuck together and refused to slide down his throat. Then he threw his head back and bit angrily at it, opening his mouth wide and coming down on it with all his might. During this lively process the piece of gum fell out of his mouth, and he lay down on the floor all tired out, and looked at the dented little wad in disgust.

He is a gritty little fellow and he made up his mind he would get the best of that stuff, whatever it was. So he soon got up, walked all around it as it lay on the floor, sniffing suspiciously, and then pounced on it suddenly. Of course, it stuck to his paw, and then he was angrier than ever. He finally succeeded in getting it off with his teeth, and then he went at it again. He barked loudly, running around it and pushing it with his nose, but he would not give up, and after many trials he began to get the hang of it and to enjoy chewing it. The habit has grown on him steadily, and now he sniffs under the window sills and chairs, and if the small boy who lives in the same house has left his gum sticking around, he is sure to lose it altogether. For Mike knows it off, and putting his little stubby tail down goes off to a corner, and for an hour is perfectly happy.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Getting the big head shrinks the heart.

Preach to your own heart before you address others.

You can't tell the size of a man by the noise he makes.

Unless you want to be poor, don't try to keep all you get.

There are some men who would not be happy if they could.

Live to do good and you will never tire of your employment.

A baby suggests a soul a good deal less than it does curled milk.

When a little man is lifted up, everybody finds out that he is little.

If a man sets out to do it, he can win any woman that wants him.

No man can be a hopeless cynic who has never attended a pink tea.

No man can be truly known until he is seen through the eyes of love.

A man is never beaten until he admits it; a woman isn't beaten then.

Some people are not as bad as they look, while others are a great deal worse.

The real purpose of arbitration is to show that the other fellow is wrong.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.

We must have good eyes to see good, and good hearts to comprehend it when we do see it.

They deserve to be slaves themselves who will make no effort to secure liberty for others.

The quickest way to make a woman like you is to get her to hate some one you don't like.—The South-West.

The Great Gray Wolf.

The great gray wolf of the North is a most powerful beast, and pursues men with hungry eagerness when snow prevents it from finding its usual food. It is not a large creature, but it is all muscle.

"The gray wolf," says Forest and Stream, "is not much taller than a setter dog. He is longer and heavier, a sort of combination of wire and rawhide, when never tides and can cover ground with great rapidity. A man not long ago started two wolf hounds after six hungry wolves of this type. The dogs overtook the wolves with unexpected ease, and then the wolves ate the dogs, evidently thankful that a supply train had followed them."

"A year ago a man who believes in poisoning wolves, dogged a fresh beef hide thirty-one miles, throwing out bits of poisoned meat. Next day, on his return over the line, he found twenty-eight wolves and coyotes dead, while others, no doubt, had wandered away sick to some hole or other and died."

"A very effective trap is made of a gang of fish hooks baited with meat. The hooks are hung on wires and fastened to branches. The animals come along, smell the bait, and getting on their hind legs, succeed in reaching it. The bending of the branch prevents the hooks from being torn out. It makes it decidedly interesting when a panther gets hold of a hook instead of a wolf."

"The gray wolf, in a pack of its own kind, seems to fear nothing but fire. It will attack a man who is shooting at it and its comrades. It will aid in pulling down a wounded buffalo bull, and a buck deer at bay is attacked in spite of horns and hoofs. But fire keeps it at a distance. A lone man may sleep if his fire burns brightly, even if the wolves sit about, just outside the line of light, their eyes showing in a circle surrounding the man, but as the fire dies down the circle draws in closer, and it behooves the man to stir it up again."

In Jackson's Time.

General Ogle, a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, had been deputed to compose an address to the newly elected President, Andrew Jackson. When the bluff old warrior submitted his document to the House, a fellow-member, a dapper little fellow from Philadelphia, observed:

"Pardon me, General. I hesitate about making any suggestions to so distinguished an individual, but I cannot refrain from saying that it is customary with cultured letter-writers to write the first personal pronoun with a capital 'I' instead of a small 'i.'"

General Ogle returned a look of scorn. "Sir," said he, "when I write to so great a man as General Andrew Jackson, Democratic President of the United States, I abuse myself. I abuse myself, sir. I use as small an 'i' as I can put upon paper. But, sir, if ever I should have to write to a little snipe like you I would use an 'I' sir, that would fill two pages of foolscap!"—Baltimore Sun.

Proof Coins.

The "proof coins" of the Mint are thus described in "the Philadelphia Record": "They are made in gold, silver, nickel and bronze, and a complete set of these 'proof-coins' cost \$41. There are three sets of coins that can be bought at the Mint for this purpose. They are the gold, the silver, and the minor ones. Each coin is struck by hand on a screwpress from a specially polished die, and only polished blanks are used. There is not a flaw in them. Every portion of the die is brought out, and when such a collection is nicely arranged in a frame, no prettier sight can be imagined. The gold coins can be bought for 38.50. They include the \$20, \$10, \$5 and \$2.50 pieces. The silver coins, \$1, 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 cents, are sold with the nickel five cents and the bronze cent for \$2.50, but if you only want the nickel and cent you can get them for eight cents."

No Cause for Congratulation.

Wilkins—Does your baby wake up often during the night?

Popleigh (with a tired look).—No! It never wakes up.

Wilkins—I congratulate you old man!

Popleigh—You needn't! My baby never wakes up, because he never goes to sleep!—Puck.

A Distressing Situation.

Big Sister—Dick, I wish you would go and get Mr. Niecefellow a glass of water.

Mr. Niecefellow—Yes, my boy, and here's a dime for you.

Little Brother—Thank you, I'll go pretty soon. Mamma said I shouldn't leave the parlor until she came back.—New York Weekly.

No Improvement for Him.

"There may be an improvement in some lines of trade since the election," he remarked, "but so far as I am concerned my business is far smaller now than it was all summer."

"What business are you in?"

"I sell ice."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. C. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. C. for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him in this respect. West & Treadwell, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. WALKER, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Strange to say, the bicycle now forms no inconsiderable portion of the miscellaneous supplies forwarded to the missionaries abroad.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and matches. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and \$1.00, at all druggists.

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IT SHAPES THE DESTINIES OF MEN AND NATIONS.

Where Men Are at a Disadvantage, and "Only a Woman Can Understand a Woman's Ills."

Woman's beauty, love and devotion, rule the world. Grand women; strong mentally, morally and physically, whose ambition and magnetic influence urge men to deeds of grandeur and heroism. Such women are all-powerful. Weakly,



sickly, ailing women have little ambition; their own troubles occupy their thoughts, and their one object is to get well.

They have no confidence in themselves, and only too often lose faith in their physicians.

All irregularities, whites, bearing-down pains, nervousness, headache, backache, "blues," distaste for society, sounds in ears, palpitation, emaciation, heavy eyes, "all gone" feeling, dread of impending evil, sleeplessness, etc., should at once be removed and vigorous health assured.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has for twenty years saved women from all this. Hear this woman speak:—

"I wish to publish what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done for me. I had falling of the womb and leucorrhoea, and they have cured me of both. I am a well woman. I suffered dreadfully with such dragging pains in the lower part of the back and extending around the body, irritation of the bladder, pain when walking and painful menstruation; I weakened terribly. I had been treated by three doctors without much help, and it only took five bottles of your Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash to cure me. I can recommend them to all women suffering with complaints like these."—MRS. VANNATTA, 3827 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sweetness and Light.

Put a pill in the pulpit if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then put the pill in the pillory if it does not practise what it preaches. There's a whole gospel in Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills; a "gospel of sweetness and light." People used to value their physic, as they did their religion,—by its bitterness. The more bitter the dose the better the doctor. We've got over that. We take "sugar in ours"—gospel or physic—now-a-days. It's possible to please and to purge at the same time. There may be power in a pleasant pill. That is the gospel of

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demanda.

EAST LEXINGTON LOCALS.

We hear the sound of marriage bells in the near distance.

Remember that this evening comes the grand masquerade.

Rev. Mr. Cox conducted services last Sunday afternoon at Follen Hall.

Miss Lillian Clark, of North Easton, has been the guest of Miss Kauffmann.

Mr. Warren Turner sings at evening-song at Trinity church, Melrose, Jan. 31.

We hear that Mr. Jefferson has resigned his position as principal of our High school.

Mrs. Damon left some weeks since on her uncle's sailing vessel for a sea voyage to California.

Next Sunday evening, at quarter before seven, Rev. Mr. Cooke will give a lecture on "Women." All are welcome.

Miss Fannie Kauffmann has left Thompson's Island, where she has been teaching, and has received a desirable position as teacher in a Somerville school.

Sunday morning Rev. G. W. Cooke preached on Beauty,—"Consider the lilies, etc.,"—and "According to the beauty of a man." It was a fine sermon.

We have received the following for insertion from a competent judge: "Mr. Carlton Allen Childs sang with much effect at Sailors' Haven, Charlestown, last Monday evening. His songs with action were very much appreciated by the sailors."

Mr. Ray Frizelle has left us and will be located hereafter in Baltimore and in Washington. In his business there he will represent a Boston furniture house. We wish him success in his new vocation but we can ill afford to lose any of our young people.

Messrs. Edw. T. Harrington, Frank H. Locke and W. S. Cooke started on Saturday last for Connelly Springs, N. C., where they would meet Messrs. A. Pierce and J. F. Hutchinson. They will go to Asheville before they return. Their many friends here hope the trip and rest will benefit them.

Alonso Cole and Carlton A. Childs assisted in a concert that was given Monday evening at Sailors' Haven, Charlestown. Mr. Cole brought twelve of his choir boys from Trinity church, Melrose, and they added much by their delightful singing. Some of the sailors sang and it was a pleasant occasion, the programme being varied with readings.

Friday evening, at Emerson Hall, occurred the famous biscuit party, which was a grand success—a large number being present. Mr. Carlton Warthen occupied the place of honor and with much dexterity he wielded the ingredients and transformed them into appetizing rolls and biscuits, giving all an opportunity to test them, with some good coffee and Russian tea. Sociability prevailed and a little souvenir cook book was given to those present for home use.

We thoroughly endorse what Rev. Chas. Stowe, the son of the late Harriett Beecher Stowe, says in regard to the movement which was being made to erect a monument in memory of his noted and beloved mother. He evidently disapproves of such memorials and says nothing would more accord with his mother's views, than for the people to aid Tuskegee, Hampton and other Institutes for colored students.

While so much is being said and written about the blessedness of the arbitration treaty, it seems out of place to engage in other warfare on any question; but many here are doubting the right of any one from the centre to deliberately take any of our treasures, when we have so few, and also with the avowed intention of keeping them at the centre. The only redress which we can possibly see is the fact that there must be considerable attraction and merit in East Lexington. Even police officer Foster is powerless to act in such cases.

Sunday evening the meeting was conducted by the Follen Guild, Miss Mattie Stone being leader. After singing and the devotional exercises, Mr. Cooke made some pertinent remarks on "Work," which was the subject of the evening, and he showed conclusively that what we sometimes termed drudgery and felt inclined to criticize unpleasantly, was really our salvation; that even the rich man had many crosses to bear and many heart aches. Misses Fiske, Leavitt, Kauffmann and Mr. Carlton Worthen read appropriate selections on work. A good audience greeted our young people.

The members of Follen church should always remember that it was in the month of January that our church was dedicated and the steamboat Lexington was lost by fire, and among the passengers that perished was Rev. Dr. Follen, the beloved and respected pastor. This church is a birthright bequeathed to the present generation and should be an attractive spot for our people on Sundays, for church attendance is uplifting and from a worldly point of view is a great help to the growth of a village, and pure morality in its midst. If our members have been thinned by death and removal, it only behooves those who are left to work the more zealously and thus build a real memorial to their memory.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by O. W. Whittemore, Arlington; and by H. A. Perham, Lexington, druggists.

The characteristic menu of up-to-date articles on interesting subjects, first-class stories, and copious and handsome illustrations, is furnished in the February number of Demorest's Magazine. The numerous departments for which this magazine is noted are replete with good things, and the fashions are, as usual, modish and practicable, and, best of all, patterns of them can be obtained at a nominal price. Every one who will cut out this notice and forward it, with ten cents, to the address below, will receive a sample copy of Demorest's Magazine, containing a pattern order which entitles the holder to any patterns illustrated in any number of the magazine published during the last twelve months, at the uniform price of four cents each. Over

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Arlington Heights Locals.

—Installation of officers of Circle Lodge will take place on Friday evening, Feb. 5.

—Mr. Downing would be glad to find an owner for a brindle bull terrier, which has evidently strayed from the owner.

—Miss Beaumont entertained a party of friends at her home on Park ave., on Thursday evening, the occasion being her birthday.

—The regular Sunday evening prayer and praise service will be held at the residence of Gen. Nelson Monroe, Westminster ave., on Sunday evening next, at 7.20. Please bear this in mind and attend, if possible.

—The monthly consecration meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Union Parish will be held Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Endeavorers loyal to Christ—what will they do?" John 13: 31-38; 8: 31. Leader, Miss Alice White.

—The Tip-Top Whist Club met with Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kendall, on Monday evening, January 25th. Prizes were awarded to the following members:—Herbert Kendall, 1st gens.; Mr. J. F. Swett, 2d gens.; Mrs. St. Lawrence, 1st lady's; Mrs. Alfred Moore 2d lady's.

—The Arlington Heights Y. P. S. C. E. will hold their regular service in the chapel, on Wednesday evening next, at 7.30. Subject: "Endeavorers loyal to Christ—what will they do?" John 13: 31-38; 8: 31. This service will be led by Mr. Edward W. Nicoll. All are welcome.

—At Union Chapel Rev. Mr. Ely will preach at the morning and evening services. The morning subject will be: "A charge to keep;" the evening address will be the second in the series of addresses to young people on the home. The monthly consecration meeting of the Endeavor society will be held at six o'clock.

—The Arlington Heights Junior C. E. Society will hold its first consecration service on Saturday next, at 3.30, p. m. Subject: "What are some things that trouble you?" Ps. 142: 1-7. The service will be in charge of the Supt., Miss Daisy Swadkins, and it is desired to have a full attendance at the first roll-call. Let all the members come, and bring a friend.

—Rev. Mr. Ely handled his subject in an original manner Sunday evening in discussing the announced topic, entitled "Rancy Free." During the meeting a letter was read thanking the people connected with the Union Parish for their kindness in helping to furnish means to educate some Armenian lads at a school in Harpoot, Turkey. The teacher of the same says his pupils realize the critical condition of affairs in that land and are applying themselves with more than usual diligence to acquire knowledge to assist them in working out the complications of their environments.

—The concert held at the chapel Tuesday evening, was very well attended and the program was worth much more than the entrance fee charged. Mrs. Stevens Lawrence and Mr. Earl B. Bean opened with a duet, followed by an attractive solo by Miss Mabelle Anderson. Readings by Mrs. M. E. Roberts enlivened the evening and were in every way acceptable. Mr. Fred A. Roberts sang baritone solos in a manner to win hearty ap-

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HEIGHTS POST-OFFICE.

Mails arrive and depart as follows, commencing July 1, 1896:—

Arrive.—7.01, 9.58, a. m., 12.50, 3.56, p. m.

Depart.—7.01, 9.58, a. m., 1.01, 3.56, 6.54, p. m.

Mails close.—6.55, 9.50, a. m., 12.45, 3.50, 6.50, p. m.

E. I. McKENZIE, Postmaster.

plause, and Mr. J. Warren Turner, an old favorite, was enjoyed as usual. Miss Bertha Lloyd, the violinist, charmed all by her beautiful playing. Each of these artists were complimented by hearty encores and were assured of the pleasure they had given. The fact that Miss Sylvester was accompanist was sufficient to assure the role being skillfully filled.

—We would call attention to the fact that the new proprietor of Crescent Hall store proposes to sell goods as low as they can be purchased anywhere.

—A neat new sign adorns the front of Crescent Hall store, put up on Wednesday by Lock, Davis, the sign painter.

—The History class are now holding their weekly meetings on Friday afternoon.

—Miss Abigail Howes, of Girls' Latin School, Boston, will give a talk before the Browning Club, this (Friday) evening.

—Mr. Frank Byrne gave a favor party for his dancing class at the regular meeting held in Crescent Hall, Monday afternoon.

—The Sunshine Club meets with Mrs. Leander Pierce next Tuesday afternoon, at half-past two.

—Mr. John Tufts, of the Heights, was one of the performers in "Pinnaforte on the Half-Shell," given in the Bijou Theatre, Boston, Friday evening of last week.

—Mr. Sloan, manager of the Boston Branch grocery, has fitted the room under the old Union Hall, for a first class provision store and meat market. Every appointment has been supplied which will make the store a model of its kind, including one of the largest and most approved ice chests we have in town. The receptacles for pork and corned beef are made of slate, which insures freshness and neatness. The grocery store will be connected with the business office, which is conveniently placed between the two departments. Mr. Sloan will be glad to have all who desire inspect his new quarters.

—The Arlington Heights Social Thirty held its anniversary meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leander Pierce on the evening of Jan. 21, where they were very pleasantly entertained till a late hour. Full numbers did justice to one of this club's well known suppers, and after the intermission which followed the company gave their attention to a most enjoyable musical treat furnished by the Gnomed Quartette of which Mr. A. W. Turner is a member. The necessary waits were filled by games, in which all joined, and the affair was declared a complete success.

—A large and brilliant dancing party awarded the efforts of the three young men under whose management the party was given last Friday evening, Jan. 22d. They were the Messrs. Fred and Harry White and Oscar Schuetzer. The party took place in Crescent Hall and as we above stated, was an unusually large one, so much so that the floor space was quite crowded. There was quite a large party present from Watertown, and guests from Arlington and Lexington. Soon after eight o'clock Louis Poole, whose orchestra furnished the music, struck up inspiring strains of music, and the reception was in full progress, the ushers presenting as quickly as possible the guests to Mrs. Edw. P. White and Mrs. Henry H. Kendall, who received at the head of the hall, surrounded by suitable accessories. Mrs. White was in black satin with a bolero of white vandyke lace. Mrs. Kendall also wore satin with a white lace plastron. The other ladies attending the party were also appeared in dressy toilettes. Several figured organdies over colored under dresses were especially dainty, and a tall, slender girl looked charming in white organdie. A pale gas green broché silk, combined with pink velvet, was handsome and an amber toilette was particularly becoming to a fresh colored dark haired girl. A tall blonde looked striking in a red costume. These were but a few of the many pretty dresses worn and we quite agreed with the person who thought the girls looked "too lovely for anything." Poole was at his best and the two-step did literally abound and rebound and the spectator could but envy the good time the dancers were evidently enjoying to the fullest extent. It was a full dress party in every respect, most of the gentlemen wearing gloves, beside the usual evening apparel. Caterer Hardy provided a generous supply of innocent lemonade which was served from the wickedly suggestive punch bowl.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctor she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result every thing else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at A. A. Tilden's Arlington, and L. G. Babcock, Lexington, drug stores. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

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A CHILD'S FROCK.

STYLE OF GARMENTS WORN BY LITTLE GIRLS.

Charming Frocks for a Tot of Six Years and Under—Dainty Little Nightdress for a Child.

A CHARMING little frock for a girl from one to six years is depicted in the large illustration. In the present instance, says May Manton, the material chosen was flecked woolen novelty showing colors of petunia and moss green. The pointed yoke, epanlets, wristbands, collar and deep band bordering the skirt are of moss green Sicilian silk and the decoration is narrow silk braid. The garment, simply made, is gathered at the top and joined to a short body lining at square yoke depth that closes in centre back. Upon this yoke the material is applied to form a pretty pointed yoke, above which is a closed standing band. The beauty of the little dress is further enhanced by the pointed epanlets that extend well over the sleeves that are gathered at the top and bottom, where the fulness is confined by round cuff bands.

Cashmere, serge, Henrietta, Zibeline and all other woolen fabrics will develop prettily, while velvet, silk or contrasting material may be employed for trimming.

To make this dress for a child in the medium size will require two and one-fourth yards of forty-four inch wide material.

DAINTY LITTLE NIGHTDRESS

Dainty little nightdress of white cambric for children of one to eight years. It is shaped by shoulder and

ness at the neck is collected in gathers while at the waist line is a semi-girdle of dainty ribbon stylishly bowed. The close-fitting back shows the lines of



PRINCESS HOUSE GOWN.

the figure to the best advantage. Below the waist line the gores widen perceptibly, producing flute-like folds that flare in graceful fashion. At the neck is a plain standing band over which a pretty stock of ribbon is worn. A striking feature is the handsome collar, of unique shaping, falling deeply both back and front and extending well over the sleeves. This collar may be fastened permanently in the neck of the gown or made adjustable and worn with various costumes. The sleeves are of the newest of the season's models, shaped with smooth-fitting unders, and the upper close-fitting to a goodly height above the elbow where the material is arranged in the short full puff of universal favor. The wrists are shaped with Venetian point



A CHILD'S DRESS.

under arm seams and deeply hemmed. The fulness at the neck is gathered into a band over which a narrow frill of embroidery falls. The Bishop sleeves are gathered at the upper and lower edges and finished at the wrists with narrow bands and frills of embroidery to match the neck. The closing is in the centre-back with buttons and button holes.

Nightgowns in this style can be made of muslin, percale, linen, lawn, cambric or nansook, embroidery furnishing suitable decoration. Outing flannel in striped or cream white make comfortable nightrobes for little folks.



CHILD'S BISHOP NIGHTGOWN.

with feather stitching as a finish; in fact this soft pliable outing flannel has superseded cotton flannel to a certain extent as it is soft and warm, easier to launder and quite as inexpensive.

To make this nightgown for a child of four years will require two and one-fourth yards of thirty-six inch wide material.

HANDSOME HOUSE GOWN.

This charming house gown is carried out in violet-colored canvas cloth. The deep pointed collar is of heliotrope velvet over which is applied cream lace, and the free edges are trimmed with a fall ruffle of lace. The garment, cut in Princess style, is arranged with a fitted lining-front of basque depth, having single bust darts, and closing in centre. Upon this fitting the loose fronts depend: the ful-

and finished with a dainty frill of lace. Softening textures may be employed in making in costly or inexpensive weaves, care being taken to select colors most becoming to the wearer. The decorations may be of silk, velvet or lace, or the lace may be substituted by a fine knife-plaiting of either silk or mouseline-de-soie.

To make this gown for a lady in the medium size will require six and three-fourths yards of forty-four-inch wide material.

NEW NECK FURS.

Wide scarfs—called "necklets" in London, I believe—are very fashionable this winter, and will be worn through the spring and summer. A warm scarf is quite a necessity at the seashore, or at the mountainside, and can be appreciated even in towns on chilly evenings. These new scarfs are flat—not round, like the old-time boas—and are frequently of one fur about the neck, with tails of some other fur forming the scarf ends. For example, a neck band of seal is finished with scarf ends of sable, either with tails at the end or a cascade of tails from throat to belt. Another favorite neck fur, new this season, is the Elizabethan ruff. This also is fashioned from two furs—the plaited neckband, being of broadtail (baby lamb), while ermine is twisted through the centre of the ruff, to hold the pleats in place, and forms short scarf ends in front.

Lace jabots are a feature of seal and Persian jackets, the creamy lace being pleasantly decorative on the dark fur; but it must be exceedingly good lace. A cheap lace, against such a background, would be intolerable. A rare old bit of Mechlin, or any yellowed relic in your treasure casket, will be found most effective.—The Puritan.

RED IN HIGH FASHION.

Red in every tone and semi-tone is in high fashion, not only as a prominent accessory, but forming entire gowns, wraps and head coverings. Formerly American women employed this color with greatest caution, and left red to be lavishly and artistically used by the French. All that is changed, and the gay Parisienne is no more prodigal with brilliant colors than are Americans.

It costs Great Britain \$15,000 a year to maintain the Queen's pack of deerhounds. The people are petitioning her to give them up.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

AFTER McKINLEY—The Methodist churches at Washington are contesting for the honor of President McKinley's attendance during his term of office. The trustees of five of them have written on, tendering pews, but the major remains non-committal. But the question is rising to a magnitude which will thrust itself into the coming spring conference of that district, and one Washington correspondent says Bishop Hurst has sent a representative to Canton to find out the major's intentions, so that a proper distribution of pastors may be made at the conference. Presumably he desires to give the president as fine a specimen of pulpit material as they have at hand. Of course all this hubbub and rivalry are of purely spiritual objects. The attendance of the president is greatly calculated to advance the kingdom of God in that church. But they do say at Washington that it has never previously had any effect save to fill the church with people who come, as one pastor puts it, not to worship but to gratify an idle curiosity.

TO BE SIGNED SOON—Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, and Minister Andrade, diplomatic representative of Venezuela in this city, have not yet signed the proposed treaty for the arbitration of the boundary dispute between their governments, but it is expected that their signatures will be attached to the convention in a very few days.

TO CHANGE TITLE—The position of private secretary to the President of the United States has come to be considered of so much importance, not only by those who occupy the office, but by those who have to do with it as well, that it is now seriously proposed to change the title of private secretary to the president to that of secretary to the president. The present title is not only a misnomer, but it detracts somewhat from the dignity which belongs to the office. Originally, the president's private secretary attended to the correspondence and looked after the personal affairs of the chief executive. With the growth of the country and the corresponding increase of executive business, the private secretary has become more of an assistant to the president than an amanuensis. He is very important personally, and there is no doubt that his title should be made to correspond with his importance.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES—The ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of President-elect McKinley will surpass all previous functions of like character in this country, not only in magnitude and splendor, but in perfection and economy of detail. Money and effort will not be stinted in the preparations now making for a thoroughly impressive inauguration of the chief magistrate, but in all the ceremonies, in the street pageant and at the ball, there will be evident a finer sense of the artistic and a more intelligent regard for the comfort of the participants than has characterized the lavishly conceived and often crudely and uncomfortably executed inaugural ceremonies of the past. The executive committee in charge of the inaugural ceremonies of 1897 is composed of men who thoroughly grasp the difficulties of the situation that confronts them and who are endeavoring to cope with them in a manner that shall make the inauguration of Mr. McKinley the grandest and at the same time the most perfect from the standpoint of good sense and good taste that has ever been witnessed in this country. The executive committee consists of the following residents of Washington: Chairman, Charles J. Bell; Vice Chairmen, S. W. Woodward and Louis D. Wine; Recording Secretary, Thed. Brackett; Recording Secretary, George H. Walker. These gentlemen have organized the usual number of sub-committees on arrangements of detail, and these are composed of men in every way eminently fitted for their particular field of work. General Horace Porter, of New York, has been chosen grand marshal of the inaugural parade, and he has appointed A. Noel Beakman, of New York, chief of staff; Colonel H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., of New York, adjutant general, and Captain John A. Johnson, U. S. A., of Philadelphia, chief of aides. General Grenville M. Dodge of New York, has been selected to be chief marshal of the first grand division, to be composed of military organizations, and Mr. Brainard H. Warner, of Washington, to be chief marshal of the second grand division, to be composed of civic organizations.

PUBLIC BUILDING BILLS—There are numerous members of the House of Representatives who are hoping that Speaker Reed's solicitude for the depleted state of the national treasury will relax sufficiently to allow a day to be set when they may present to the House such arguments in favor of the claims of their respective districts in respect to federal building accommodations as will "make them solid" with their constituents. The speaker has had for several weeks a petition, signed by 306 members of the House, asking that 43 public building bills now on the House calendar should be permitted to come up for consideration, and today a committee of five called at the speaker's room to learn what conclusion he had reached respecting these measures. Among the desired appropriations are \$100,000 for Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and \$800,000 for Norwich, Ct.

A VANISHED DOUBT.

EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THE WISDOM OF THE McKINLEY BILL.

Theorists and Hare-brained Philosophers Alone Adhere to Free Trade Fallacies. A New Protection Law Will Bring Prosperity.

Six years ago, when the McKinley bill was passed, a doubt of the value of protection was created in the minds of the people by the free traders, who made no end of promises. The days of free trade were far in the past, and the people had forgotten them. In the fight for the continuance of the McKinley law the battle had to be waged at two points. The policy of protection as a general principle had to be battled for and the specific provisions of the McKinley bill had to be defended. To-day the doubt of the wisdom of protection as a general principle has practically vanished. Experience has banished it from the minds of the people. The theorists and hare-brained philosophers are once more severely alone in their adherence to the fallacy of free trade. The new law to which President McKinley will sign his name will not have to do battle for the cause of protection, but only for itself as a fit exemplar of the American system. It has only half the battle which the McKinley bill had, and it will have nearly double the time in which to fight it before the next Presidential election. In six years the McKinley bill, because of the prosperity of the country during its existence, and still more because of the industrial disaster which has followed its repeal, has won its double battle. In the three years which the new law will in all probability have in which to fight its battle there is no doubt but that it will win gloriously and that the country will settle down to a long period of enjoyment of protection and prosperity. The people will have no desire to repeat the evil experience of the past four years. Boy Orator Bryan will, with truth, then be able to say, "The tariff is not an issue." It will not be an issue, because it will have been settled in a proper manner for the protection of all American interests.

OUR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

What They Were Under McKinley Law, and Under Wilson Law.

Fiscal year.	Exports of domestic merchandise.	Imports of foreign merchandise.	Duties collected.
1890	\$13,500,000	\$12,350,000	\$3,620,000
1891	13,630,000	13,360,000	3,390,000
1892	15,530,000	12,440,000	2,660,000
1893	12,440,000	12,640,000	2,970,000
1894	12,730,000	13,320,000	1,900,000
1895	11,370,000	10,480,000	2,140,000
1896	12,110,000	10,660,000	2,200,000

Our highest exports of domestic merchandise reached \$15,530,000 per capita of population in 1892, under McKinley protection. Our lowest were \$11,370,000 per capita in 1895, when the free trade policy of the Democratic party had thrown the markets of the world open to us. There was a slight improvement for 1896, but with the wall of protection still broken down we have not been able to capture other markets to anything like the same extent we did from 1890 to 1894.

The McKinley policy of protection decreased our imports of foreign goods from \$13,360,000 per capita in 1891 down to \$9,320,000 in 1894. But under the Democratic free trade policy they are again increasing, up to \$10,480,000 per capita in 1895, and \$10,660,000 in 1896. In the four years of McKinley protection our imports of foreign goods decreased by \$4,040,000 per capita. In the two years of the first touch of free trade they have increased by \$1,340,000 per capita.

Under that terrible McKinley bill the per capita of duties collected from the American people fell to \$1.90 in 1894, the lowest amount ever collected since 1862. But the mere touch of free trade has increased the duties collected each year, up to \$2.14 in 1895 and \$2.20 in 1896, which was 30 cents per capita more than under protection in 1894, thus proving that a tariff for revenue, or free trade, is a "tariff tax" and a growing burden.

The True American Policy.

"What we want in this country is a policy that will give to every American workingman full work at American wages. A policy that will put enough money into the Treasury of the United States to run the Government."—Wm. McKinley.

President Cleveland and his followers should meditate upon these words of Major McKinley, then they will know a little more about the meaning of the results of the election that they seem to appreciate now. The American people were sick of the policy of free trade, which gives work to foreigners while American workmen sit in idleness. They were sick of seeing wages in America approach nearer and nearer to the foreign standard. They were sick of seeing the National credit so weakened that it needed to be "upheld." They were utterly sick of the entire anti-American policy of free trade. That is the message that they sent to Dictator Cleveland and Boy Orator Bryan on November third, and if these two worthies cannot understand it they must be more stupid than we have given them credit for being.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

SHINES EIGHTY MILES.

Greatest Search Light and Signal Apparatus in the World.

It is now possible to throw a beam from a search light which will be visible eighty miles from where the light is located. This marks the most surprising development in apparatus for the transmission of light. It seems almost impossible to realize the fact that it is less than a year and a half since the search light assumed anything more than the crudest form of the idea which first led to its construction.

The thousands of people who saw the great search lights that were displayed from the roof of the Manufacturers Building at the World's Fair can form something of an idea of the great improvement in the apparatus told in the relation of the facts quoted. When the display at the fair was in progress it was thought very remarkable that the beam thrown was visible several miles away in Indiana. The new light, however, with which every vessel in the navy will sooner or later be equipped, can almost be seen in Philadelphia when it is displayed in New York.

With such a light as this the nights at sea, be they as dark and gloomy as possible, are no proof against the brilliant beam that shines from it is the most marvelous light the brain of man ever conceived or his hand constructed. For instance, a vessel approaching New York harbor at night could throw her light so as to make



THE GIGANTIC SEARCH LIGHT.

every object on the water distinctly visible just as far as the range of human vision would permit. Every buoy would stand out in bold relief against the blackness of the water, and the pilot would find his course made as clear to him as if the sunlight streamed down on every channel from Sandy Hook to the Battery.

While the new light is of the greatest value in times of peace, in time of war it would be a tremendous power. With such a light aboard and in working order, no reason could exist which would permit the unseen approach of a vessel of the enemy. The only way it would be possible for a torpedo boat to make a night attack on a war vessel equipped with one of the lights would be to make the trip under water. The craft would have to be one of that sort that the United States Government has just constructed at Baltimore which can travel beneath the surface just as well as that giant war ship, the New York, steams along on top of old ocean.

College Bred Convicts.

There are fifteen college graduates in prison stripes on Blackwell's Island. This fact was learned by a clergyman of this city, who recently conducted a Sunday morning service at the penitentiary, and it was elicited by his remarking to one of the keepers that there were a great many intelligent faces in the group of prisoners confronting him. The clergyman made mental notes of some of the faces, and after the service he pointed them out to the keeper and asked if they were not college graduates. Out of the five men indicated by him only one was a college graduate, and, to the clergyman's dismay, the keeper designated as college men three of the most repulsive and vicious looking prisoners in the group. One of the most intelligent faces in the throng was described by the matter of fact keeper as belonging to "a tough 'un, who's been on the island off and on ever since he was a kid."—New York Times.

Accounted For.



Cholly—"Yes, Miss Cutter, that girl once made a fool of me!"
Miss Cutter—"Oh, is that the way it happened?"—New York Journal.

Lord Leighton's house in London has been offered to the British Nation by his sisters on condition that it be preserved as it is.

BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

To make the following quotations of value to buyers and sellers alike, it will be necessary to carefully note the perfactory remarks which precede all articles quoted. In a market of this character it is impossible to give prices for every day of the week, but noting the general tendency of trade, those given will be found sufficiently close to enable dealers to base their transactions thereon.]

The market has changed somewhat since last quotations, although many staple products have remained steady. Eggs are lower and the supply is ample. Flour and feed have dropped, while the price of poultry has risen. Fresh beef is slightly higher, while corned beef and veal show marked advance. Apples of choice grades and celery have jumped up in price, while lettuce has dropped. Altogether the market shows a healthy condition.

FLOUR—The demand for flour continues dull with prices quoted firm. Winter wheat continues steady.
Spring patents, \$4.70 a 100 lb. Spring, clear and straight, \$4.75 a 100 lb. Winter, clear and straight, \$4.60 a 100 lb. Winter patents, \$5.00 a 100 lb.

These are mill prices for car lots. Jobbers higher.

GRAHAM FLOUR—Trade quiet with the market steady at \$3.15 a 100 lb.

CORN—Demand continues quiet with prices quoted fairly steady for old. New corn on spot sells quietly.

Old steamer, yellow, spot, \$1.25 a bush, new, spot, \$1.25 a bush. No. 2, yellow, to ship, 33c, new yellow, to ship, 34c.

CORN MEAL—The market is firm at 60c a 100 lb. per bag. No. 1, 25c per bag. No. 2, 20c per bag.

OATS—The demand is quiet with prices quoted steady on spot and to arrive.

Clipped, old, on spot, 26c a 100 lb. fancy higher. New clipped on spot, 25c a 100 lb. clipped, white, to ship, 25c a 100 lb. fancy higher. Clipped, to ship, new, 25c a 100 lb. fancy higher.

OATMEAL—Quiet at \$3.75 a 100 lb. for ground and rolled, and \$4.15 a 100 lb. for cut.

MILL FEED—Trade is quiet, with prices lake and rail firm.
Middlings, sacked, spring to ship, \$11.25 a 100 lb. bran, sacked, spring, to ship, \$12.00 a 100 lb. bran, sacked, winter, to ship, \$13.00 a 100 lb. wheat, to ship, \$11.75. Cotton seed meal per ton \$21.25 a 100 lb.

RYE—The market continues slow, with prices quoted at 45c a bush. Rye Flour. Trade continues quiet at \$2.80 a 100 lb.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay continues quiet with supplies of common liberal. Fancy stock continues scarce. Rye straw is dull but steady, with offerings liberal.
Timothy, per ton, \$10.00 a 100 lb. hay, good, per ton, \$14.50 a 100 lb. hay, lower grades, per ton, \$12.00 a 100 lb. Rye straw, per ton, \$18.00 a 100 lb. Oat straw, per ton, \$9.00.

SEED—Trade is quiet, with prices steady.
Timothy, per bush, \$1.45 a 100 lb. clover, per lb. 8c a 100 lb. red top, West, per 50-lb sack, \$3.25 a 100 lb. red top, Jersey, per 50-lb sack, \$3.25 a 100 lb. red top, re-banded, per lb. 15c a 100 lb.

BEANS—Offerings are liberal with trade quiet and prices are only fairly steady.

Pea, North, small, per bush, \$1.20 a 100 lb. medium NY and Vt., per bush, \$1.00 a 100 lb. yellow eyes, per bush, \$1.20 a 100 lb. red kidney, per bush, \$1.40 a 100 lb. California, per bush, \$1.50 a 100 lb. Lima, per lb. 3c.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet with receipts of fresh milk cream rising and moderate and prices are firm. Common grades continue dull.

Cheamery, North, choice, 21c a 100 lb. creamery, West, choice, 20c a 100 lb. dairy, North, choice, 17c a 100 lb. imitation creamery, per lb. 14c a 100 lb. packed, per lb. 11c a 100 lb.

CHEESE—Market continues quiet and prices firm.

Northern, choice, per lb. 11c a 100 lb. Northern, sage, 11c a 100 lb. Western, choice, per lb. 10c a 100 lb. good, 9c a 100 lb. higher.

EGGS—The market continues quiet with an easy tone noted for all time.

Hennery, choice, per doz. 20c a 100 lb. Eastern, choice, per doz. 16c a 100 lb. Michigan, Indiana, choice, 15c a 100 lb. Western, good, per doz. 15c a 100 lb.

POULTRY—Market continues quiet with prices fairly steady for turkeys. Chickens and fowls remain dull with ducks and geese in slow demand.

Turkeys, West, 13c a 100 lb. chickens, North, per lb. 15c a 100 lb. chickens, West, per lb. 10c a 100 lb. fancy higher fowls, Northern, choice, 11c a 100 lb. fowls, Western, 9c a 100 lb. ducks, per lb. 11c a 100 lb. geese, per lb. 8c a 100 lb.

FRESH MEATS—Market continues quiet and prices steady. Lamb, quiet and steady. Boston sausage, steady. Veals continue in light supply and firm.

Beef, steers, per lb. 6c a 100 lb. beef, hulk, quarter, per lb. 8c a 100 lb. beef, forequarters, per lb. 3c a 100 lb. lamb, good to choice, 7c a 100 lb. mutton, per lb. 5c a 100 lb. yearlings, per lb. 5c a 100 lb. veal, per lb. 8c a 100 lb. hogs, country dressed, per lb. 5c a 100 lb. hogs, country dressed, per lb. 4c a 100 lb.

PROVISIONS—The market continues quiet, with prices ruling steady for pork and lard. Hams remain quiet and unchanged.

Pork, long and short cut, per bbl. \$10.25; light and heavy backs, \$9.50 a 100 lb.; lean ends, per bbl. \$12; shoulders, corned and fresh, per lb. 6c; smoked, per lb. 6c. Hams, per lb. 9c a 100 lb. Bacon, per lb. 8c a 100 lb. Pork, salt, per lb. 5c.

Ribs fresh, per lb. 7c. Sausages, per lb. 7c. Sausages, meat, per lb. 6c a 100 lb. Lard, per lb. 4c. Lard, in pails, per lb. 5c a 100 lb. Lard, in pails, pure leaf, per lb. 7c a 100 lb. Beef Tongues, per bbl. \$23; per ha. \$12. Beef, corned, per bbl. \$9 a 100 lb. Briskets, salt, per pound, 6c.

APPLES—Continue in plentiful supply, with trade quiet and prices only fairly steady. Oranges are steady. Lemons unchanged.

Apples, Taiwan sweets, per bbl. \$1.25 a 100 lb. apples, Kings, per bbl. \$1.50 a 100 lb. apples, Baldwin's, per bbl. 75c a 100 lb. apples, Greenings, per bbl. 75c a 100 lb. apples, mixed varieties, 50c a 100 lb. lemons, per box, \$2.25 a 100 lb. oranges, per box \$3.50 a 100 lb. cranberries, per bbl. \$3 a 100 lb. Peanuts, Virginia, per lb. 4c; hickory nuts, per bushel, \$2.

TRUCK—The market continues steady, with a fair trade.
Lettuce, per box, 1.25 a 100 lb. squash, per box, \$2.50 a 100 lb. cabbages, per box, \$1.50 a 100 lb. hothouse per 100 \$1.50; beets per bush, 50c; yellow turnips, per bbl. 75c; carrots, per bush, 40c; onions, per bbl. 43c; celery, per box, \$4 a 100 lb. cauliflower, per box, \$1.00; spinach, Southern, per bbl. 75c a 100 lb.

POTATOES—The market is steady, with trade fair and prices unchanged. Sweet potatoes are quiet.

Ar Co hebrons, choice, per bu. 40c a 100 lb. White stock, per bu. 35c a 100 lb. choice Rose stock, 40c a 100 lb. Green Mountains, per bu. 40c; Chennas, per bu. 40c; 65c a 100 lb. Jersey, per bbl. \$1 a 100 lb.

SUGAR—Refined is quiet with prices quoted unchanged.
Cut loaf and crushed, 5c; pulverized, per lb. 4c a 100 lb. powdered, per lb. 4c a 100 lb. 4c; granulated, per lb. 4c a 100 lb. 4c; at retail, per lb. 5c; diamond 5c, per lb. 4c; bag yellow, per lb. 3c a 100 lb.

MOLASSES—Trade continues steady with the market quiet. The following are wholesale lots:
No O'fancy, open kettle, 32c a 100 lb. No O' to ch, per gal, 28c a 100 lb. New Orleans, centrl, 15c a 100 lb.

PRINCESS TOM.

**RICHEST AND MOST REMARK-
ABLE WOMAN IN ALASKA.**

**She Built Up Her Wealth by Suc-
cessful Business Ventures—Her
House is Filled With
Valuables.**

THE orvus dalli, the Rocky Mountain white sheep, is one of the rarest of North American mammals, writes Professor Lewis S. Dyche in the Chicago Times-Herald. It is so rare that not one specimen of it is to be found in a museum in the world. These sheep have been described by Government scientists and named in honor of Dr. William H. Dall, of the Smithsonian Institution, and fragmentary specimens have been brought to civilization by Indians and hunters, but a complete and perfect specimen was not seen, save on its native heights in the mountains of Alaska, until I brought back seventeen last fall.

I left Lawrence June 1 last for Alaska, where I hoped to find the white sheep. I went from Seattle to Sitka, and thence to Juneau, where I had the pleasure of meeting the most remarkable woman in Alaska, Princess Tom, the Hetty Green of the North, who welcomed me to her home and showed me her manifold treasures, as well as her latest husband.

I was introduced to Princess Tom by Miss Florence Campbell, a teacher and missionary at Juneau, who was graduated at the Haskell Institute for Indians at Lawrence. Princess Tom speaks only commercial English, and only enough of that to enable her to drive a trade, at which she is very expert. Therefore I had to enlist the

for of both Russia and China, and is therefore in great demand at ruinous prices. The sea otter has been so assiduously hunted and is now so wary that good skins, rough dried, are worth anywhere from \$100 to \$300 each. In one room of her house this Alaskan Princess has piles of cedar chests full of sea otter skins, of which she is in no hurry to dispose. In all she must own about 500 skins, and

as the reader comes to that portion of the letter which begs or demands money the princess flies into a rage and will hear no more of it, for the old lady loves her wealth exceedingly. As the employer of a large number of traders, hunters, boatmen and agents and the owner of a number of virtual slaves, Princess Tom is kept reasonably busy looking after her affairs. Her husbands, of which there are five,



DRESSED AGAINST THE MOSQUITO PLAGUE IN ALASKA.

she has a large number of native hunters out in her sloop constantly looking for more, so insatiable is her desire for them.

To an Alaskan Indian a blanket is a tangible token of wealth as a pony is to a prairie Indian. Warmth and food is the end of successful existence to the fat Alaskan, hence a blanket means something to him. Passage over the great stretches of unworkable prairie is necessary to the Indian farther east, and to him wealth is best represented by a pony. A blanket and a pony, a blanket and a kayak, a skin canoe, is the acme of wealth to both types. Princess Tom has enough kayaks and blankets for an Alaskan king's ransom, if there were such a person. Some of the Alaskan blankets are very beautiful, and Princess Tom owns only the choicest, which she keeps in piles in her treasure room.

The Yakutat Indians of Alaska are the most expert basket makers of the North. They weave them of grasses and tender willow wood split into long silky strips. Their decorative methods, when they forsake totems, are very similar to those of the Yaqui and other Southern Indians. Some of their baskets are so closely woven that they will hold water. Princess Tom, being a Yakutat, has a passion for baskets, and is the owner of some of the finest specimens it has been my fortune to see. The mark of the totem is over all of Princess Tom's treasures, whether blankets, baskets, furs, chests or ships that go down to the sea.

Princess Tom was a young woman when she began to trade. The trading instinct was as strong in her as ever it was in Jay Gould or in Russell Sage. She began by peddling the furs taken by her husband, and finding that she was skilled in trade she also made deals for the husbands of her friends and neighbors. Then she saw a good chance to make good trades for herself, and bought furs from other Indians and took them to the trading posts. Meanwhile, she became a collector of blankets, copper kettles and that sort of thing. In the course of a few years she amassed a vast amount of Indian wealth, but learned that white man's wealth was better. So, as soon as possible, she sold her Indian stuff for silver money. Later it came to her knowledge that gold was better than silver, and she traded her silver for gold, of which she now owns about \$15,000 worth in \$20 pieces. Besides these she has innumerable baubles, bracelets, necklaces and other ornaments made from the shining yellow coin of the United States. Some of her bracelets have as many as fifteen \$20 gold pieces in them, and when Princess Tom decks herself out in her golden coin jewelry she is a person of weight. Her golden treasure is hidden away in a variety of places, and as she never spends any of it, it is getting to be a burden, especially as she cannot look at it very often for fear of attracting covetous eyes to its resting places.

Princess Tom's mail is something enormous, considering all things. Impetuous persons who have heard of her and rely upon her being a simple Indian maiden with a lot of money she does not know how to spend, write

her the ease of traveling across the great stretches of country lying between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. She said that she knew all about that, and had heard of Chicago and New York and Washington, and knew their populations, but she was now too old. When younger travel was not so easily accomplished, and she was not so rich, but now she could not leave her business and the East must get along without her.

She does not make friendships easily with white men, and has never allowed anyone to photograph her. Through the good offices of Miss Campbell, however, I was enabled to establish such confidence that she readily granted my request to photograph her, and grew quite interested in it, although she insisted on looking into the camera as soon as I had taken it, and could not or would not understand why this was not possible until after the plate had been developed.

At Juneau I made the acquaintance of two Indian chiefs who are great admirers and friends of Princess Tom. One of these, Chief Tlan-Tech, of the Kah-wan-tan clan, was a most interesting old chap, who wore a high silk hat and store clothes with a great deal of jauntiness. He is as naturally born to politics as an Irishman, and lives in a good pine house with his numerous wives and progeny. Another chief was quite amusing with his pretensions of fashionable manners, creased trousers and other evidences of opulence, to say nothing of the gold-headed cane he always carried. His house was furnished very comfortably, and in his parlor hung picture cards and little gimcracks, besides innumerable colored prints of saints and the Christ, presented to him by the priest of the Russian-Greek church, of which he is a devout member.

Wheat Booms in England.

Throughout the southern part of Lincolnshire, England, including the fens and marshes, there is a very much larger acreage of wheat sown this season than has been known for many years past. This is the sequel to the recent high prices obtained by farmers at the Lincolnshire corn markets.—Chicago Chronicle.

The total output of the Cripple Creek district from 1892 to 1895, inclusive, was \$18,700,000. It is expected that this year's output will reach \$10,000,000, making a total of \$28,700,000. It is claimed that of this year's output, \$3,500,000 will be net profit to the owners.

A TALE OF FRONTIER LIFE.

**RECOLLECTIONS RECALLED BY IN-
DIAN INCURSIONS.**

What a Lowell Reporter Discovered in the Historic Town of Dunstable—Miraculous Escape From a Misadventure—Existence of a Descendant of One of the Pioneer Warriors of Colonial Times—The Talk of the Neighborhood.

From the News, Lowell, Mass.

Mr. Hiram Spaulding, who was for many years the proprietor of the Massapou House, a Boston summer resort, is undoubtedly as well known as any man in Middlesex County. Mr. Spaulding, besides having been a popular hotel man, boasts of being a lineal descendant of John Spaulding, a well known soldier who was killed in action with the Indians while serving in the command of the famous Captain John Tyng in 1804. He also is well known as the first leader of the celebrated Dunstable Cornet Band, of Dunstable, Mass., familiarly known as the "mounted band." Altogether Bandmaster Spaulding is perhaps the best known citizen in town, and respected everywhere for his uprightness and sterling character.

Mrs. Nellie A. Spaulding is the wife of this gentleman, and almost as well known as her popular husband. A recent severe illness from overwork and malaria caused grave fears among her numerous acquaintances, and the local physicians seemed powerless to aid her. Chills and fever, impaired action of heart and liver, and general weakness were her portion, until her attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and she began to use them. On Labor Day Monday, Sept. 7, 1896, Mrs. Spaulding finished the first box of Pink Pills, and she informed the News reporter that on that day she performed one of the hardest day's work ever accomplished by her. She is still taking Pink Pills according to directions, and all traces of malarial poison seem to have vanished.

"No one was more astonished at my recovery than my husband and my neighbors, and they are not surprised," said she, "and in my search for a remedy of what I destined to become a household medicine, the precious Pink Pills."

At the request of Mrs. Spaulding, the News reporter called on several persons in the town of Dunstable, all highly respectable ladies of prominence in the community; he found that the "Pink Pills" with their good results, and after a fair trial (which they thought) be ready to add their testimonials to that of Mrs. Spaulding as to their medicinal and curative worth, especially in chronic cases of nervousness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of influenza, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, and other ailments, all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Trolley Riding in Paris Sewers.

The main sewers of Paris are periodically cleared by means of scrapers carried on boats or cars. These conveyances are also used for conveying visitors through the large sewers under the Rue de Rivoli and the Boulevard Sebastopol and De Maiesherbes. These expeditions take place fourteen times a year, in spring and autumn, and about 1,400 visitors are admitted yearly. Until 1894 these cars were drawn by men, but the labor and expense were found to be so excessive that now the traction is done entirely by electric motors, taking currents from accumulator batteries on the boats or cars.—Boston Transcript.

Identified the Post.

When Joaquin Miller was in Seattle recently a man stopped him in the street, and, lifting up his beard and examining his neck, remarked:

"Yes, you are Joaquin Miller." The stranger then reminded Miller that over forty years ago he had pulled a poisoned arrow from Miller's neck and sucked the venom from the wound.

\$3,400.00 CASH AND GIVEN FREE PRIZES EACH MONTH

As follows:
4 First Prizes, each of \$100 Cash - \$400.00
20 Second " " " \$100 Cash - 2,000.00
40 Third " " " \$25 Cash - 1,000.00

Cash and Prizes given each month - \$3,400.00

Total given during 12 mos. 1897, \$40,800.00

FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (left hand corner) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.

NAME OF DISTRICT.
1. New York City, Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Islands, New Jersey, New York State (outside of N.Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands).
2. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
3. The New England States.
4. The Middle States.
5. The Southern States.
6. The Western States.
7. The Pacific States.
8. The Mountain States.
9. The Great Lakes States.
10. The Canadian Provinces.

The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, made by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickel Lamp, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Hunt Lace Saddles.

1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:

The 10 Competitors who send in the Largest Number of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive \$100 Cash.
The 5 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Number of coupons from the district in which they reside will each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Pierce Special bicycle, price \$100.00.
The 10 Competitors who send in the Next Largest Number of coupons from the district in which they reside will each receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Gold Watch, price \$25.00.

2. The Competitions will close the Last Day of Each Month during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are disqualified from competing.

4. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.

ANDY CATHARTIC
Scarcets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Scarcets are the Ideal Laxative, never gripes, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

"The More You Say the Less People Remember." One Word With You, SAPPOLIO

Puritana's Success.

It Works With Nature and Restores Health.

LOTS of people ask as to health was a new invention.

This is all wrong. Health is as old as the human race. It is the natural right of man and woman.

Disease is the invention. It has come when nature has been outraged. It can only be banished when nature reasserts itself.

The greatest work of science is to help nature make the necessary repairs. That is what Puritana does. It works hand in hand with nature. That is why no other medicine ever achieved such great success in so short a time.

Puritana is a universal medicine. It does not only act on the nerves and liver, but it cures from head to foot. It begins with the stomach. The stomach takes care of the whole body and Puritana takes care of the stomach.

Puritana has brought to New England a great revival of health. It has been advertised, to be sure, but not so much in the newspapers as by the earnest talk and changed appearance of those who have been cured.

The use of Puritana is rapidly becoming a necessity in all the New England states especially, and everywhere its success is marvelous. Everybody is talking about it and nearly everybody is taking it.

It is human nature to be sceptical, but Puritana has made sceptics believe. Puritana has an array of facts in its favor that have never been paralleled.

Puritana is the prize formula of Dr. Dixie Crosby of Dartmouth, and has the highest medical authority, as well as an unequalled practical record.

MRS. A. L. GILES, who has lived in Fitchburg, Mass., for 43 years, and who previously lived in Boston, has the following statement to make:

"For 13 years I was troubled with torpid liver and canker sores in my throat. My hands and wrists were covered with 'liver spots.' I tried several physicians but experienced no permanent results. A friend advised me to try Puritana, and it has entirely cured me. The canker in my throat has disappeared; my digestion is good, and I owe it all to Puritana, which I heartily recommend to every one suffering as I suffered. (Signed) MRS. A. L. GILES."

Mohammed's Costly Tomb.

The most costly tomb in existence is that which was erected to the memory of Mohammed. The diamonds and rubies used in the decorations are worth \$100,000,000.

MRS. M. H. FORD, Kennebunk, Maine, says: "I want to endorse the statement that Puritana cures from head to foot, and also to state what Puritana has done for me."

"Last winter I was very poorly with general weakness and a bad cough. In the spring I had to give up my stomach was so weak that everything I ate caused terrible suffering. I got so low that my friends thought I never would go out again. I tried many kinds of medicine that were recommended, but they did no good. Thanks to Puritana, I found a cure at last. The first bottle began to cure, and today I can say I am completely well."

"It is not claimed that it cures coughs, but in my case it cured all my complaints. I shall recommend it at all times and in all places for what it has done for me."

(Signed) MRS. M. H. FORD.

THE remarkable effect of Puritana upon rheumatic gout is shown by the following unsolicited letter from one of the prominent newspaper writers of the Pacific coast. It is given verbatim:

154 Russ Street, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 6th, 1896. The Puritana Compound Co., Concord, N. H.

Gentlemen: The Puritana treatment forwarded by you on the 16th ultimo was duly received, for which many thanks.

The ailment for which it was used was rheumatism, or, more properly, rheumatic gout, the sequence of long standing liver trouble.

The Puritana treatment has now been used for two weeks, and the most satisfactory results have followed. Complete extirpation of the torture which marks the ailment, has not yet taken place, for the period of the treatment is, of course, too brief for that; but the effect of this short trial is so full of promise, in the immunity that has already taken place from the terrible aches and pains, that I cannot refrain from expressing my deepest gratitude to Puritana.

I shall continue the treatment, confident that it will accomplish a thorough cure, and will write you later as to final results.

In the meantime, for the blessed relief it has already afforded, my sincere and appreciative thanks are given. I have tried twenty different remedies, but until I tried Puritana relief was wanting.

Very sincerely yours, (Signed) F. M. CLOSE, D. Sc., Staff Writer, San Francisco Call, Scientific Department.

R.I.P.A.N.S.
Packed Without Glass.
TEN FOR FIVE CENTS.

This special form of Ripan Tablets is prepared from the original prescription, but more economically put up for the purpose of meeting the universal modern demand for a reliable medicine. DIRECTIONS.—Take one at meal or bed time or whenever you feel poorly. Swallow it whole, with or without a morsel of water. They cure all stomach troubles: banish pain, induce sleep, prolong life. An invaluable cure. Best Sleeping Medicine. No matter what the matter, one will do you good. One gives relief—cure will result if directions are followed. The five-cent packages are not yet to be had of all dealers, although it is a price which will allow them a fair margin of profit, viz: 1 dozen cartons for \$4.00, by mail for \$4.25. 12 dozen cartons for \$36.00, by mail for \$37.50. 6 dozen (720 cartons) for \$180.00, by mail for \$187.50. Cash with the order in every case, and freight or express charges at the buyer's cost.

Here It Is!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other valuable information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, post-paid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE.

124 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

REVOLVER FREE. WATCH FREE

138 other articles. Cost nothing. Read our offer. Every person who cuts this out and sends to us, naming express office, and will be entitled to a revolver, double action, 5 & 1/2 inch barrel, or an equal, \$1 Revolver, 3 solid shot, 12 gauge, double action, 12 inch barrel, elegant rolled gold Vest Chain, 6 triple silver plated Ten Spoons worth \$1, pair gold plated 8 1/2 inch Butter Knives, 12 plated Watch Chain worth \$12, 12 plated Collar Buttons, 100 Envelopes, 100 high-grade Lead Pencils, 1 Lead Pencil sharpener, 1 Pocket Memorandum and 1 Porcelain Button Hole Button. All we ask, in order to receive your revolver, is that you acknowledge to send in same package 20 of our finest lot of Cigars, valued at \$4.97. Full explanation allowed. Remember, you only pay \$4.00 and express for the cigars, and the 10 articles named above are free. If you don't consider the lot worth 3 times what we ask, don't pay 1 cent. Address WINSTON MFG. CO., Winston, N. C.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.

JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner, U. S. Patent Office. 37 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, etc., alone.

PISO'S CURE FOR
GUINEA WORM, ETC. ETC.
Best Compound Syrup, James Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

25 CENTS

25 CENTS

25 CENTS

25 CENTS

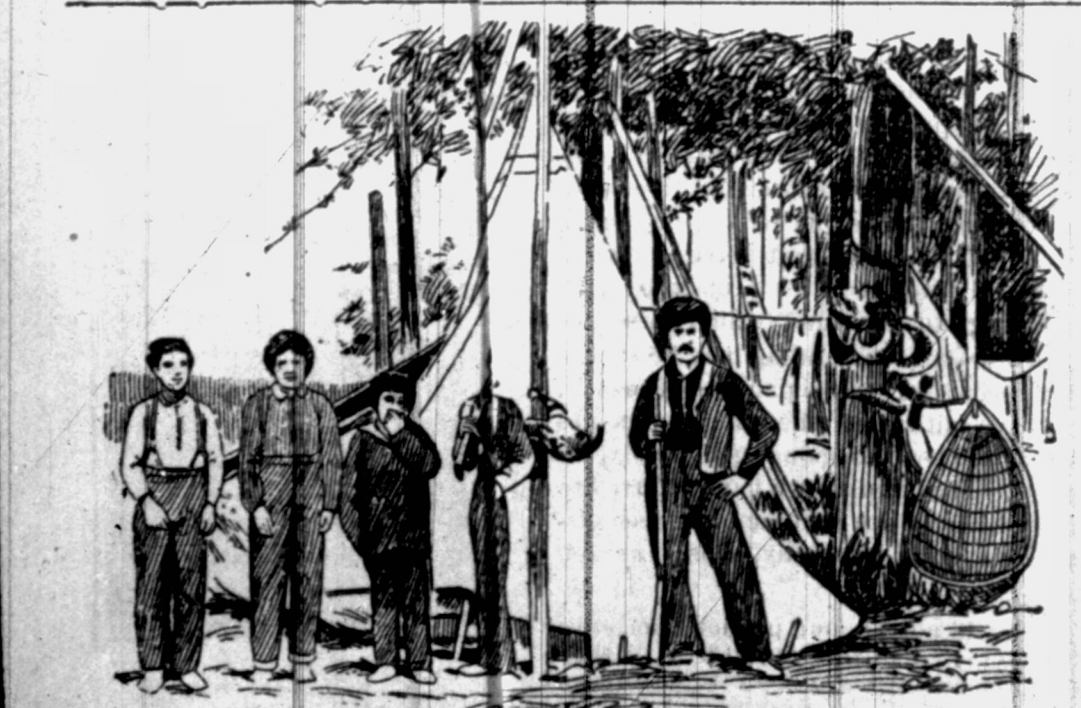


PRINCESS TOM.

services of Miss Campbell to interpret my expressions of regard.

Princess Tom is short and stout and about sixty years old. She keen in her judgment of men, and took quite a fancy to me, although she did not understand why I had journeyed so far for a few paltry sheepskin, while I might have taken back to much more valuable peltry of sea otters and blue foxes. When Miss Campbell explained to her that I was impelled more by scientific interest and love of hunting than the love of dollars, she marveled still more, because a white man she had met were hunted for dollars.

"See, I buy a man," said Princess Tom to me through Miss Campbell. "I pay 500 blankets for him to carry." She pointed to a grinning, fat-faced young fellow, who was her husband. "She says she will be you, too, if you are for sale," said Miss Campbell, laughing. And when I said I was not for sale, she took in her finger a silver ring, shaped like a snake, which she chased the Alaska fashion and set with turquoise, and placed it on my finger as a token of good will. Thence she went about to show me her treasures and allowed me to photograph her. She desired me to photograph her fat young husband also, but he refused like a bashful boy and hid himself in



DYCHE AND HIS SHEPHERDING EXPEDITION IN CAMP.

the town. Her house, a very comfortable frame structure, modernly built, is full of every description of treasure, blankets, skins, baskets of wonderful workmanship, copper kettles and domestic utensils fished by the Russians in the days of American possession. Her chest treasure, besides the good American \$20 gold pieces, are her sea otter skins. The sea otter fur is there

begging letters. Miss Campbell reads these to her whenever a sufficient number have accumulated to make it worth while. After the fashion of writers of begging letters, most of these begin by stating that the person who writes has heard of the good and beneficent Princess Tom, and admires her for her ability and wealth. This sort of thing the princess enjoys, because she really believes in human nature, but as soon

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.
Petition of Louis A. Brine, of Arlington, in
said County, to quiet title to real estate.

Respectfully represents Louis A. Brine, that
he is the owner in fee of the following de-
scribed real estate, situated in said Arlington:

First. A certain lot of land, bounded with
the buildings thereon, bounded and described
as follows: Beginning at the easterly corner of
the great road, running through said town, now
called Massachusetts avenue, at a point where
said road crosses the line of said Brine, your peti-
tioner, and running southwesterly by said land
one hundred and eight (108) feet, thence turn-
ing and running northwesterly by land formerly
of Aldrich Frost, now of your petitioner, five
fifty (55) rods, thence turning and running north-
easterly by said land formerly of said Frost, now
of your petitioner, one hundred and eight (108)
feet to said great road, now called Massachu-
setts avenue, thence turning and running south-
easterly by said avenue five (5) rods to the point
of beginning.

Second. A certain lot of parcel of land con-
taining forty eight hundred and seventy five
(48,750) square feet, bounded as follows: Begin-
ning at easterly corner of premises on Main
street, now called Massachusetts avenue, and
running southwesterly by land formerly of
John Schouler, now of your petitioner, as heretofore
formerly described, ninety one (91) feet, thence
turning and running westerly by said land six
six (6) feet, thence turning and running north-
westerly by said land, on a line nearly parallel
with line of said Main street, fifty (50) feet to
lane, a common passageway, thence turning
and running northwesterly by said lane or com-
mon passageway ninety one and one half (91 1/2)
feet to said avenue, thence turning and running
southeasterly by said Main street fifty four (54)
feet to the point of beginning.

In the year 1881, said parcel first conveyed to
said Daniel Clark, and your petitioner is ignorant
whether any such conveyance was made or not.
If made, is now in existence, that in the year
1887, said Daniel Clark, claiming to be the sole
owner of said parcel first above described, had
mortgaged the same to Benjamin Lockie and
others, trustees, by mortgage deed dated Feb.
27, 1887, and recorded with said deeds, book 220,
page 24. That said Daniel Clark conveyed the
said parcel first above described to Charles
Swan, by deed with full covenants of warranty,
dated March 25, 1888, and recorded with said
deeds, book 220, page 24. That said Charles
Swan conveyed the said parcel first above de-
scribed with other adjoining land, including the
second parcel herein described, to John Schouler,
by deed containing full covenants of warranty,
dated Oct. 1, 1891, and recorded with said
deeds, book 324, page 20.

That there appears to be no conveyance of
said parcel on record from said Daniel Clark to
said Charles Swan, and your petitioner is ignorant
whether any such conveyance was made or not.
If made, is now in existence, that in the year
1887, said Daniel Clark, claiming to be the sole
owner of said parcel first above described, had
mortgaged the same to Benjamin Lockie and
others, trustees, by mortgage deed dated Feb.
27, 1887, and recorded with said deeds, book 220,
page 24. That said Daniel Clark conveyed the
said parcel first above described to Charles
Swan, by deed with full covenants of warranty,
dated March 25, 1888, and recorded with said
deeds, book 220, page 24. That said Charles
Swan conveyed the said parcel first above de-
scribed with other adjoining land, including the
second parcel herein described, to John Schouler,
by deed containing full covenants of warranty,
dated Oct. 1, 1891, and recorded with said
deeds, book 324, page 20.

In the year 1897, said John Schouler conveyed
to Michael Kennedy, a West Coast native, the
second parcel of land herein described, by deed
dated Oct. 1, 1897, and recorded with said deeds,
book 315, page 24. That said Michael Kennedy
conveyed the same back to said Schouler, by
mortgage deed dated Oct. 1, 1897, and recorded
with said deeds, book 315, page 24. That said
Schouler conveyed the said parcel first above de-
scribed, with said parcel second above described,
to said Swan, by deed with full covenants of war-
ranty, dated Dec. 1, 1897, and recorded with said
deeds, book 324, page 20.

In the year 1907, said John Schouler conveyed
to Michael Kennedy, a West Coast native, the
second parcel of land herein described, by deed
dated Oct. 1, 1897, and recorded with said deeds,
book 315, page 24. That said Michael Kennedy
conveyed the same back to said Schouler, by
mortgage deed dated Oct. 1, 1897, and recorded
with said deeds, book 315, page 24. That said
Schouler conveyed the said parcel first above de-
scribed, with said parcel second above described,
to said Swan, by deed with full covenants of war-
ranty, dated Dec. 1, 1897, and recorded with said
deeds, book 324, page 20.

Said Robert Schouler conveyed both of said
parcels to William H. Locke, trustee for the
benefit of the wife of said Robert Schouler, and
her heirs, by indenture, dated and recorded with
said deeds, book 315, page 24. That said Robert
Schouler, wife of said Robert, died in the year
1907, and was succeeded by her heirs, the West
Cambridge, in the year 1907.

William H. Locke, trustee, in accordance with
said indenture conveyed said parcels with said
other adjoining land to David D. Schouler and
others, being all the heirs of said Elizabeth
Schouler, deceased, by deed dated April 15, 1907,
and recorded with said deeds, book 132, page 79.

David D. Schouler and all the other heirs of
said Elizabeth, including said Robert Schouler,
conveyed said parcels, with other adjoining
land to John C. Hobbs, by deed dated July 20,
1890, and recorded with Middlesex, ss. Dist.
Deeds, book 132, page 79.

Said John C. Hobbs conveyed both of said
parcels herein above described, with adjoining
land, to your petitioner by deed dated April 15,
1890, and recorded with said deeds, book 132,
page 79. That your petitioner, by deed dated
April 15, 1890, conveyed the said parcels, with
other adjoining land, to your petitioner, by deed
dated April 15, 1890, and recorded with said
deeds, book 132, page 79. That your petitioner,
by deed dated April 15, 1890, conveyed the said
parcels, with other adjoining land, to your peti-
tioner, by deed dated April 15, 1890, and recorded
with said deeds, book 132, page 79.

Your petitioner further says that said Charles
Swan and those claiming title under his heirs
above set forth, including your petitioner, have,
since March 25, 1888, been in continuous, open,
uninterrupted and adverse possession of both of
said parcels first herein above described, since
the date of this petition, that said John Schouler
and those claiming title under him, including
your petitioner, have, since June 1, 1888, been in
continuous, open, uninterrupted and adverse pos-
session of said second parcel and also of said
first parcel herein above described, to the date
of this petition, that owing to the inability of
your petitioner to find any record of conveyance
from said David Clark of said parcel first above
described, or any evidence of such conveyance,
there is a possibility that said David Clark or
his heirs, assigns or devisees, may make some
adverse claim to the premises, that owing to the
inability of your petitioner to find any record of
conveyance from said Michael Kennedy of said
parcels, or any evidence of such conveyance, there
is a possibility that said Michael Kennedy or his
heirs, assigns or devisees, may make some adverse
claim to the premises.

Your petitioner further says that said Charles
Swan and those claiming title under his heirs
above set forth, including your petitioner, have,
since March 25, 1888, been in continuous, open,
uninterrupted and adverse possession of both of
said parcels first herein above described, since
the date of this petition, that said John Schouler
and those claiming title under him, including
your petitioner, have, since June 1, 1888, been in
continuous, open, uninterrupted and adverse pos-
session of said second parcel and also of said
first parcel herein above described, to the date
of this petition, that owing to the inability of
your petitioner to find any record of conveyance
from said David Clark of said parcel first above
described, or any evidence of such conveyance,
there is a possibility that said David Clark or
his heirs, assigns or devisees, may make some
adverse claim to the premises, that owing to the
inability of your petitioner to find any record of
conveyance from said Michael Kennedy of said
parcels, or any evidence of such conveyance, there
is a possibility that said Michael Kennedy or his
heirs, assigns or devisees, may make some adverse
claim to the premises.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that such
adverse claimants may be summoned to show
cause why they should not bring an action to
try their claims against said real estate, and that
a decree be entered that said adverse claim-
ants, their respective heirs, assigns or devisees, be
forever debarred and estopped from having or
enforcing any such claims adversely to your peti-
tioner or her heirs and assigns in the premises
herein above described.

LOUISA A. BRINE,
By J. W. O'Brien, her attorney.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.
Petition of Louis A. Brine, of Arlington, in
said County, to quiet title to real estate.

Respectfully represents Louis A. Brine, that
he is the owner in fee of the following de-
scribed real estate, situated in said Arlington:

First. A certain lot of land, bounded with
the buildings thereon, bounded and described
as follows: Beginning at the easterly corner of
the great road, running through said town, now
called Massachusetts avenue, at a point where
said road crosses the line of said Brine, your peti-
tioner, and running southwesterly by said land
one hundred and eight (108) feet, thence turn-
ing and running northwesterly by land formerly
of Aldrich Frost, now of your petitioner, five
fifty (55) rods, thence turning and running north-
easterly by said land formerly of said Frost, now
of your petitioner, one hundred and eight (108)
feet to said great road, now called Massachu-
setts avenue, thence turning and running south-
easterly by said avenue five (5) rods to the point
of beginning.

Second. A certain lot of parcel of land con-
taining forty eight hundred and seventy five
(48,750) square feet, bounded as follows: Begin-
ning at easterly corner of premises on Main
street, now called Massachusetts avenue, and
running southwesterly by land formerly of
John Schouler, now of your petitioner, as heretofore
formerly described, ninety one (91) feet, thence
turning and running westerly by said land six
six (6) feet, thence turning and running north-
westerly by said land, on a line nearly parallel
with line of said Main street, fifty (50) feet to
lane, a common passageway, thence turning
and running northwesterly by said lane or com-
mon passageway ninety one and one half (91 1/2)
feet to said avenue, thence turning and running
southeasterly by said Main street fifty four (54)
feet to the point of beginning.

In the year 1881, said parcel first conveyed to
said Daniel Clark, and your petitioner is ignorant
whether any such conveyance was made or not.
If made, is now in existence, that in the year
1887, said Daniel Clark, claiming to be the sole
owner of said parcel first above described, had
mortgaged the same to Benjamin Lockie and
others, trustees, by mortgage deed dated Feb.
27, 1887, and recorded with said deeds, book 220,
page 24. That said Daniel Clark conveyed the
said parcel first above described to Charles
Swan, by deed with full covenants of warranty,
dated March 25, 1888, and recorded with said
deeds, book 220, page 24. That said Charles
Swan conveyed the said parcel first above de-
scribed with other adjoining land, including the
second parcel herein described, to John Schouler,
by deed containing full covenants of warranty,
dated Oct. 1, 1891, and recorded with said
deeds, book 324, page 20.

LEXINGTON LOCAL NEWS.

The Senior Lend-a-Hand Club, of
Lexington, celebrated the 10th anniver-
sary of the organization of the same, in
the vestry of the First Parish church, on
Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 26th. Besides
the speakers the Senior Club had for
their guests the members of the several
clubs of the town, making in all a com-
pany which filled the vestry. The exer-
cises opened at three o'clock, Miss Clara
Harrington, the president, presiding and
introducing the speakers, who spoke
from the platform, which had been tastily
decorated. A keen disappointment to all
was the unavoidable absence of the Rev.
E. E. Hale, D. D., who had signified his
intention to be present and give his usual
word of inspiration and cheer. Happily,
however, the other speakers were pres-
ent. Miss Emmons, of Morgan Chapel,
told of her work there, which has re-
ceived the support and interest of our lo-
cal Lend-a-Hand; Miss Beals, at the head
of the Children's Aid Society, described
her particular method of lending a hand,
and Mrs. Whitman, secretary of the Cen-
tral Lend-a-Hand, spoke from her experi-
ence in this capacity. Rev. Mr. Staples
was present and his interest in every
good work made him an appreciative
speaker. One of the most interesting
features of the anniversary was a care-
fully prepared report of the past ten
years, which was in fact a history of the
Club from its early beginning, when but
three gathered together to talk it over,
up to the present time, when it numbers
a good round fifty, with a waiting list. A
large sum of money has been raised and
distributed among deserving charity, that
of the Country Week alone having re-
ceived over five hundred dollars, with
fifty dollars each year donated to the
school at Tuskegee, Ala. The paper was
written and read by Mrs. Childs, who de-
serves much praise for the manner in
which she discharged the task of telling
the story of the decade's work. The so-
cial elements on such an occasion were
not lacking, for following the exercises a
handsome tea was served informally in
the church parlor. Miss Kirkland and
Miss Alice M. Harrington presided at the
silver equipages and the details of the
table service made a most charming cen-
tre of attraction around which to chat
over the tea cups.

We see by an advertisement in these
columns that our old friend, Mr. Wm. F.
Glenn, has started a market wagon. We
wish him all success and prosperity in
his new enterprise.

The blockade on the railroad, caused
by the snow on Thursday, caused no end
of delay and discomfort to Lexington
men doing business in Boston. Some of
the trains were delayed for hours.

The Social Com. of which Mrs.
G. T. Freeman is chairman, is already
making their plans for the social event
of the season among the clubbies—the
annual "Gentlemen's Night." The oc-
casion occurs this year on Wednesday eve-
ning, Feb. 17th.

The by-law passed at the last meet-
ing whereby the new applicants for mem-
bership are elected through the Board of
Managers, we deem a great improvement
over the old method, for several reasons
apparent to an observer, and further-
more has the virtue of much saving of
valuable time at the regular meeting of
the Club.

The State Federation of Women's
Clubs will hold their meeting at Spring-
field next Wednesday, Feb. 3d. The
special subject for the essayist at the
meeting will be "The need of the beau-
tiful in the homes, the schools and the
streets." It is hoped that Arlington's
Club may have a full representation pres-
ent and furnish a report of the proceed-
ings at the meeting.

The Board of Directors will meet
with Mrs. T. R. Parris, Tuesday, Feb.
2d, at 2.30, p. m.

Arlington Boat Club Notes.

Next Monday evening the special at-
traction will be the Magatharian Quar-
tette, assisted by Mr. Walter S. Hawkins,
of Cadet Theatrical fame, and an evening
full of fun is anticipated.

Last Tuesday evening the over two
hundred people assembled in the main
hall of the club had a thoroughly enjoy-
able time listening to the programme
presented by the "Entertainer" Mandolin,
Banjo and Harp Club," assisted by Edw.
W. Emerson, humorist. The entertain-
ment was of rare excellence, the selec-
tions being of a high order, and their
rendering most artistic. "The Echoes of
61" was full of suggestiveness, and be-
ing made up of familiar melodies was
perhaps enjoyed by more people than any
other number on the long programme.

The record of the bowling since our
last report is as follows:

Jan. 20. Team 3.—Proctor 372, Winn
442, Patten 399, Chaffin 441, Elliott 330;
total 1984. Team 4.—Lake 442, Cutler
460, Somerby 464, G. M. Barnum 484, A.
J. Barnum 429; total 2379.

Jan. 22. Team 1.—Simonds 456, Rugg
525, C. O. Hill 392, A. B. Hill 360, Traf-
ton 416; total 2139. Team 4.—Marston
443, Wyman 462, Parris 351, Brockway
400, R. A. Swan 390; total 2052.

Jan. 25. Match between A. B. C. First
and Third League.—1st, Anshelm 524,
Whitemore 525, B. Rankin 485, Durgin
464, Carter 491; total 2489. 3d, Marston
527, Lake 466, Kirsch 484, Fiske 439, E.
Rankin 475; total 2391.

Jan. 23. A. B. C. 2d League—Riverdale
Casinos. A. B. C.—Dodge 537, Cutler
478, Slade 489, Shirley 497, W. F. Homer
593; total 2534. Casinos.—Tibbets 411,
Stevens 541, Singleton 472, Carpenter
422, Chase 370; total 2316.

League No. 2 bowls with the Old Bel-
fry Club Team to-morrow evening.

Jan. 27. Team 6.—Deering 411, Kim-
ball 456, Fowle 444, Hartwell 485, Whytal
424; total 2222. Team 8.—Emmons 516,
Brooks 422, Fessenden 414, Stimpson 360,
Hesseltine 413; total 2125.

Jan. 28. A. B. C.—Anshelm 557, Whit-
temore 540, B. Rankin 479, Durgin 521,
Carter 497; total 2594. Old Dorchester.—
Cruft 497, Grover 482, Foster 464, King-
man 419, Gray 540; total 2302.

Wednesday afternoon the ladies of
Teams 1 and 4 bowled their two string
game with results as follows: Team 1.—
Mrs. Houghton 190, Mrs. Merriam 201,
Miss Downer 213, Mrs. Davis 149, Miss
Smith 127; total 880. Team 4.—Miss Bal-
lard 232, Mrs. Smith 203, Miss Stratton
168, Mrs. Janvria 152, Mrs. Sherman 155;
total 913.

Thursday evening of last week the
bowling team of the Calumets, of Win-
chester, paid us a visit and we were so
unkind as to give them a little beating,
not a bad one, mind you, for we were
only thirteen pins good, the scores stand-
ing 2441 against 2428. The guests were
refreshed in the usual manner and it
proved a pleasant inter-club affair.

Mrs. Merriam and Mrs. Rolfe will re-
ceive on Thursday afternoon next, at
the club's social afternoon "at home" on
that occasion. Ladies are reminded not
to omit the fancy work.

Saturday afternoon Miss Hunt's team
was defeated by Mr. Reed's by 79 pins.
(The totals were: Mr. Hunt 199, Alice
Hunt 199, Mrs. Cooke 185, Mrs. Gilmore
161, Mrs. Philbrick 163; total 907. Mrs.
161, 235, Mrs. Peabody 224, Miss Alder-
man 160, Mrs. Brown 219, Mary Hunt
148; total 986.)

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The Old Belfry Club bowling team put
a feather in its cap Tuesday night by a
splendid victory on the home alleys at
Lexington over the strong Les Miser-
ables team of Lowell by consistent good
bowling in every string. The Les Mis-
erables kept pace with the Lexington
men in the first string, but fell off con-
siderably in the second and third.

The following named fancy spares
were made: F. Reed, 4 and 10; Saben,
1, 3 and 8 and 5, 6 and 10; Murphy, 1, 2,
5, 7 and 9; McLaughlin, 5 and 6 and 1,
2 and 7; Boulger, 5 and 10, and Swift, 5,
6 and 10 and 2, 5, 7 and 8. The score:

OLD BELFRY.
Bowlers 1 2 3 Tis. St. Sp. M.S.
F. Reed..... 180 205 172 557 10 14 2
W. Reed..... 166 157 165 488 9 10 6
F. Peabody..... 171 150 168 493 9 10 7
S. Boulger..... 137 167 176 520 7 17 2
Downer..... 146 147 158 451 6 13 2

Team total 843 826 840 2599 39 68 20

LES MISERABLES.
Bowlers 1 2